

Again, Gridlock Grips a Capital Wary of Change

By David S. Broder and Michael Weisskopf

WASHINGTON — "This is one tough town!" That exclamation — half complaint, half admission — from a junior staff member in the Clinton White House marked the transformation of a presidency that began with a pledge to "end the era of deadlocks and drift" and has come to seem a punching bag for every rebellious Democratic senator, congressional caucus or interest group that wants to take a jab.



Somali civilians being treated at a hospital Sunday after they were shot by Pakistani troops who opened fire on a crowd of demonstrators in Mogadishu.

Pakistanis In UN Force Kill 14 in Mogadishu

Troops Fire on Crowd Following a 2d Day of Air Attacks on Warlord

By Keith Richburg

MOGADISHU, Somalia — Somalia's cycle of violence escalated sharply here Sunday as Pakistani UN peacekeepers killed at least 14 Somalis, including women and children, when they opened fire with automatic weapons from behind sandbags on demonstrators marching to protest air strikes against a powerful warlord.

Reviewing a Mandate: Fallout From Retaliation

By Michael R. Gordon

WASHINGTON — In sending its air and ground strikes against the militia of a Somalia faction leader, the United Nations forces in Somalia have expanded the UN mandate in peacekeeping operations, while raising the issue of whether efforts by the world organization must be based on the end of U.S. fire-power.

faction leader, General Mohammed Farrah Aidid. Yet, even as the attack expanded the UN military role, it has raised new and troubling questions for military planners. Can the United Nations mount effective peacekeeping operations that

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do not depend on American military power? Will the military action in Somalia lead to a more forceful doctrine for peacekeeping operations in other trouble spots? Or does it mean that peacekeepers will be prepared to take decisive military action only when the adversary is a hapless, ill-trained rabble, like General Aidid's militia, and that Washington and its allies will continue to shrink from

more difficult challenges, like quelling the fighting in Bosnia? When the Bush administration sent 26,000 American troops to Somalia in December to safeguard the delivery of relief supplies, it had hoped to withdraw all but a relative handful of logistic troops in a few months' time.

In May, the United States withdrew the bulk of its forces and handed over the operation to a peacekeeping force under the command of Lieutenant General Cevik Bir of Turkey. It is now clear that General Aidid saw the transfer of command as an opportunity to engage in a test of wills with the United Nations. General Aidid's militia mounted a direct challenge by ambushing two groups of Pakistani peacekeepers, killing 23. That, a senior Clinton administration

official said, was a "defining moment for the UN."

"Not to have responded forcefully," he said, "would have called into question not only the UN's credibility in Somalia, but in other areas of the world."

While Pentagon officials said that the retaliatory strike represented a major setback for the Somali general, they also said it was too soon to tell if the attack would break the back of his resistance. But virtually everyone agreed that the operation would cast a long shadow over future peacekeeping operations. And here the attack sent a double message. On the one hand, the attacks demonstrated that the United Nations was capable, at least in some cases, of quickly and decisively responding to a challenge. See MANDATE, Page 6

High Court Choice Hits Familiar Snag

By Paul F. Horvitz

WASHINGTON — Should a respected Boston judge who failed to pay Social Security taxes for his 81-year-old maid be elevated to the U.S. Supreme Court? That was President Bill Clinton's unhappy quandary over the weekend, but two key senators said Sunday that the all-too-familiar set of circumstances did not amount to a disqualification. Their view could be heatedly challenged by others in Washington, whose a double standard in the making: one for men and another for women like Zoe E. Baird and Judge Kimba M. Wood, each of whom carried the baggage of similar tax questions and who fell out of favor when Mr. Clinton was searching for an attorney general.

Europe Awakes to a Nightmare on Job Losses

By Roger Cohen

PARIS — A new unease has taken hold in Europe, as the conviction grows that record levels of unemployment may be tied less to the continent's economic slump than to fundamental shifts in the workplace and the global economy that will persist beyond the current recession. Last year, as the number of jobless Europeans mounted, the focus was on high German interest rates. By discouraging investment and consumption, the argument went, the high cost of money was delaying recovery and the creation

of jobs. But as German rates have fallen this year without any immediate pickup in employment, awareness has grown that something deeper may be wrong. Alarm is spreading: 17.4 million people are now unemployed in the 12 countries of the European Community, or 10.3 percent of the work force, up from 14.6 million at the beginning of this year. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, a Paris-based grouping of 24 industrial nations, predicts that unemployment in its 19 European member countries will jump by almost 30 percent over the next 18

months, to 23 million people, or 11.9 percent of the work force. And even that prediction is based on the beginning of a recovery next year in the European economy. Perhaps even more alarming, the OECD says its research has disclosed that almost half — 45.8 percent — of the unemployed people in Europe have been out of work for more than a year; the comparable figure in the United States is a mere 6.3 percent. This is viewed as particularly disturbing, as technological change is now so rapid that the long-term unemployed quickly become virtually unemployable.

"There is a great deal of apprehensiveness because we just don't know the full answers to why unemployment is surging," a senior OECD official said. "If we did, we could at least lay down some policy guidelines." The question being asked is no longer when jobs will come back but whether they have been permanently lost as a result of new technologies, the increased mobility of production, decisions by many large companies to become leaner and more flexible, and the relatively high See EUROPE, Page 9

A Job for Father of the Bride? Japanese Ponder a Complicated New Posting

By T. R. Reid

TOKYO — After the elaborate royal wedding of Crown Prince Naruhito and Masako Owada, Japan's establishment is turning its attention to another sensitive issue: the future of the father of the bride. In a nation that reveres bureaucrats, Hisashi Owada, 60, is perhaps the most famous and respected bureaucrat of all. As deputy minister — the highest-ranking career position — of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Owada was a man of prestige and power even before it developed that his daughter would become the nation's crown princess and empress-to-be. In July, however, Mr. Owada's tenure as deputy minister will come to an end. Then what? It has been common for retired deputy ministers to move to the most important job of all in Japan's Foreign Service: ambassador to the United States. The current ambassador to Washington, Takakazu Kuriyama, previously held the job Mr. Owada has now. It would be perfectly normal for Mr. Owada to take a quiet year as "adviser" to the ministry and then move to Washington when Mr. Kuriyama's term ends. But, according to political analysts and media re-

ports, there is a certain edginess here at the thought of giving Mr. Owada the crucial Washington posting. The fear seems to be that a Japanese ambassador could get involved in highly visible political squabbles, particularly with trade tensions on the rise between Tokyo and Washington. To some Japanese, it would be unseemly, or unregal, for the father-in-law of the future emperor to play such a role. "Our royal family must stay out of politics," said Yoichi Masuzoe, a political analyst. "That is one of the lessons we took from World War II. And there is some apprehension that even if it's just the father of the crown princess, that would bring political matters too close to the palace. To deal with this perceived problem, ministry officials are reportedly looking for other postings — jobs prestigious enough for a man of Mr. Owada's stature, but not so politically charged as to cause problems. Two positions that are apparently under discussion are ambassador to Britain and ambassador to the United Nations. But there is a chance that those jobs, too, would put Mr. Owada in the political spotlight. And a posting in London, where the antics of Britain's See FATHER, Page 2



A FIRST — Tansu Ciller waving to supporters on Sunday after winning election as leader of the True Path Party. She will be the first woman to hold the prime ministership in Turkey. Page 6.

A Stricter Regimen Can Help Diabetics

By Sally Squires

WASHINGTON — Much of the blindness, kidney damage and amputations often suffered by insulin-dependent diabetics can be delayed or even prevented in some cases by stricter use of standard methods to control blood-sugar levels, according to a large-scale federal study. Results of the 10-year trial by the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases were announced Sunday at the annual meeting of the American Diabetes Association, in Las Vegas. The study of 1,441 insulin-dependent patients was stopped a year early because results showed convincingly that tight control of blood sugar, by doubling the number of blood tests and insulin injections each day and more carefully monitoring diet and exercise, significantly delayed the most serious complications of the disease. "It is a landmark study, not so much in the knowledge of the disease, but the knowledge on how to treat it," said the association president, Xavier Pi-Sunyer. About 10 percent of the 13 million Americans with diabetes suffer from the insulin-dependent form of the disease called Type 1, which usually occurs before age 30. The new findings offer the long-term possibility of saving much of the estimated \$40 billion annual cost of treating diabetes. Diabetes occurs when the pancreas no longer can produce enough insulin, the essential hormone needed to transfer glucose, or digested sugars, from blood to cells. As blood-sugar levels soar, cells are damaged permanently as they starve in a sea of plenty. Eyes, kidneys, nerves and heart are most susceptible, and diabetics have an increased incidence of blindness, kidney failure and amputations due to nerve damage as well as a greater risk of suffering heart attack and strokes. Standard care to control the disease in the 1.4 million Americans with Type 1 diabetes now involves finger-prick testing of blood sugar and injections of insulin once or twice a day. The Diabetes Control and Complications Trial, conducted at 29 medical centers in the United States and Canada, was designed to examine effects of testing blood sugar four or more times daily and taking up to four injections of insulin daily, a regimen that roughly doubles the \$2,000 annual cost of care per patient. The study found that "intensive treatment improves blood glucose control, delays the onset of diabetic eye disease and slows the progression See DIABETES, Page 6

Kiosk Tight Leadership Race in Canada OTTAWA (AP) — Defense Minister Kim Campbell and Environment Minister Jean Charest were going head to head Sunday at the Progressive Conservative Party leadership convention in the race to succeed Brian Mulroney as prime minister of Canada. Mr. Campbell, 46, was believed to be ahead in committed delegates but Mr. Charest, 34, has been portrayed as the candidate best able to defeat the Liberals in the next general election. Page 5. Book Review Page 5.

General News An attack on a hospital killed 50 in Sarajevo. Page 2. Stressed-out Chinese discover that freedom has a price. Page 5. Business/Finance The French government is resigning itself to an even deeper recession. Page 7.

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Serbian Attack on Hospital Kills 50 Patients and Staff

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Serbian rockets flattened a temporary hospital and killed more than 50 patients and medical staff in the blockaded eastern Bosnian Muslim enclave of Gorazde on Sunday, Muslim-controlled Sarajevo radio reported.

In another development, the collective presidency of Bosnia-Herzegovina decreed a cease-fire Sunday in fighting between the mainly Muslim Bosnian Army and Bosnian Croatian forces, radio and television reported here.

They said the decision was made at peace talks in Geneva, which all members of the collective presidency are attending.

Bosnia's army chief, Colonel Rasim Delic, and the Croatian chief, General Milivoj Petkovic, are responsible for implementing the truce, the radio and television said.

Sarajevo radio reported that there were no survivors of the direct hit on the hospital building and added: "Pieces of human bodies are mixed with cement, broken boards, bricks and mortar."

The death toll, if confirmed,

would be one of the worst in a single incident in the 14-month war between Bosnia's Muslim, Croatian and Bosnian communities.

Sarajevo radio, which monitors ham radio transmissions from inside Gorazde, said Serbian besiegers used rocket launchers against the town in the latest phase of a 17-day onslaught that has cost more than 600 lives.

Fifteen people were reported killed on Sunday before the hospital was hit.

About 60,000 inhabitants and refugees are trapped under increasing pressure in Gorazde, which Serbs are attacking in defiance of its designation as a UN safe area.

Shelling of the runway at Sarajevo airport forced suspension of the city's airlift Sunday. The runway reopened two hours after being closed, but UN aid flights were canceled for the day.

Bosnian Serbian military officials reported fierce Serbian-Muslim clashes Sunday near Foca, 25 miles (40 kilometers) southwest of Gorazde.

Shells pounded Sarajevo overnight after a mortar slammed into a

Muslim funeral Saturday, killing eight people.

At least three people died and 51 were injured Saturday night and Sunday, said officials at Kosovo hospital.

Bosnian Serbian military officials told Tanjug that Muslim forces attacked strongly to the northwest of the city.

On Saturday night, at least three shells landed just 200 meters from the main UN compound. Egyptian peacekeepers took shelter for four hours, said a UN spokesman, Commander Barry Frewer.

Hours earlier, the UN commander for Bosnia warned that murder and mayhem might force UN troops to withdraw.

"If they want to fight to the death, we have nothing to do here," Lieutenant General Philippe Morillon of France said Saturday. "If there is no will for peace, we will have to withdraw."

On Europe-1 radio he added: "I've never felt that we were so close to catastrophe."

It was not clear whether General Morillon had the backing of top UN officials.



Bosnian Serbian troops forming ranks before leaving the northern town of Breko for guard duties.

WORLD BRIEFS

Major Hits a Low in Opinion Poll

LONDON (Reuters) — Britons consider John Major their worst prime minister since World War II, according to opinion polls published over the weekend.

Only 46 percent of those responding to a Mori poll for The Sunday Times said they were satisfied with Mr. Major's performance, a postwar low rating. A survey by the NOP polling organization for The Independent on Sunday gave him an 18 percent approval rating.

Both polls showed the Conservatives, who have been in power since 1979, trailing 15 percentage points behind the main opposition Labor Party in voter popularity.

Publishing Baron Leads Nigeria Vote

LAGOS (AP) — A publishing baron running for president won Nigeria's biggest state, partial election returns showed Sunday, while the other candidate — who neglected to vote for himself — lost his home region. Only two of 30 states reported results on Sunday, and final results were not expected until Tuesday.

Nigeria's attempt to transfer power from the military regime to a civilian government on Saturday was greeted by widespread apathy and cynicism. An estimated 30 percent of registered voters cast ballots in a widely ridiculed election staged by the dictatorship of General Ibrahim Babangida.

The two candidates are wealthy Nigerian businessmen and close friends of General Babangida, who has promised to hand over power on Aug. 27. Moshhood K.O. Abiola of the Social Democrats won 85.5 percent of the 1.03 million votes cast in Lagos state, Nigeria's biggest, while his rival, Bashir Othman Tofa, of the Republican party only captured 14.4 percent, the National Electoral Commission office in the state reported. Mr. Abiola also edged Mr. Tofa in Mr. Tofa's northern home state, Kano, 199,619 votes to 150,819.

Cambodians Warn Renegade Force

PHNOM PENH (AP) — The leader of the party that came in first in Cambodia's election said Sunday that he had ordered his soldiers to prepare to retake an "autonomous zone" established by the losers of the balloting last month. Violence was reported to have erupted in the zone, which includes seven eastern provinces across 40 percent of Cambodia.

The United Nations peacekeeping mission demanded that the government rein in the renegade forces, which have ordered all members of the first-place royalist party and UN peacekeepers to withdraw from the zone. A government spokesman, however, insisted that the administration had full control over the secessionists.

"We are ready to set up our own forces to fight and liberate that part of Cambodia," Prince Norodom Ranariddh of the royalists told journalists. "We are not going to accept any partition of Cambodia. Cambodia is small enough." The secessionist movement is led by Prince Ranariddh's half-brother, Prince Norodom Chakrapong, a senior official of the Vietnamese-installed government that lost the UN-organized election by a slim margin to the royalists.

Libya Envoy Slain in Congo Crisis

BRAZZAVILLE, Congo (AFP) — Security forces early Sunday shot and killed the Libyan ambassador to Congo, Mahmud Mohammed Saad, Cameroon's ambassador here told Agence France-Press. He said Mr. Saad had been killed when security forces opened fire on his car as it tried to rush a city center checkpoint.

The military high command had ordered a series of "exceptional" security measures as tension rose following disputed legislative elections. Troops have been conducting stop and search operations on vehicles in the capital for several days in an effort to find weapons, witnesses said.

The incident came as Congolese military leaders asked President Pascal Lissouba and the opposition coalition each to designate three delegates who would organize the negotiations to avoid plunging the country further into crisis.

TRAVEL UPDATE

A Bid to Widen Airline Smoking Ban

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Responding to complaints and new worries about the effect of second-hand smoke, the Clinton administration is working to speed a ban on smoking on all international flights in and out of the United States.

Currently, U.S. airlines allow smoking on all international flights, except to Canada. An international agreement adopted by a UN agency urges that smoking be banned on all flights between countries by 1996, but has no enforcement provisions. So the U.S. administration has begun trying to negotiate a series of regional or bilateral agreements that would ban smoking for passengers and crew members without putting U.S. airlines at a disadvantage. Smoking has been banned on all commercial flights within the United States since 1990.

"We're in the process of negotiating with various governments," said Mortimer L. Downey, deputy secretary of transportation. "It seems a sensible direction to go. Lots of people express the view that they don't want to be captive of someone else's smoking. The confirmed smoker may find himself discommodated, but the bulk of the people will welcome the ban."

Norman Rockwell Museum Opens

STOCKBRIDGE, Massachusetts (NYT) — The Norman Rockwell Museum, a \$92 million complex on 36 acres overlooking the Housatonic River, has had its grand opening. The site is about two miles from Main Street in Stockbridge, the Berkshire town where Rockwell lived and worked from 1953 until his death on Nov. 8, 1978.

The centerpiece of the complex is the one-story white clapboard gallery building, designed by Robert A.M. Stern and built at a cost of \$4.4 million. The museum houses the nation's largest collection of art by Rockwell, with more than 500 paintings and drawings and an archive of 100,000 items, including letters and business documents.

The opening Saturday, cast in the form of a county fair, was deliberately Rockwellesque. Under a large tent, a brass quintet played Sousa and Copeland. Ballet dancers performed interpretations of Rockwell's pictures. The artist's three sons, Peter, Thomas and Jarvis, planted a flowering cherry tree in their father's memory.

The Peak Tower, one of Hong Kong's most popular tourist landmarks, will soon disappear in the name of redevelopment. It will be closed at the end of the month, according to the owner, Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels. (AP)

Air-liner, the French domestic airline, said Sunday that it would not cancel any flights on Monday and Tuesday despite a strike by pilots and engineers. Unions assert that the airline is increasingly using chartered planes and crews instead of hiring more permanent staff. (Reuters)

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Argentina, Australia, Colombia, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Lithuania, Macao, Venezuela.

TUESDAY: Bhutan.

THURSDAY: Iceland.

SATURDAY: Algeria, Uruguay.

Sources: J.F. Morgan, Reuters.

German Opposition Turns to Dark Horse

By Marc Fisher

BERLIN — Germany's opposition Social Democrats, flailing from scandal, voter disaffection, and a deep sense of ideological irrelevance, bet their future Sunday on Rudolf Scharping, the moderate young premier of Rhineland-Palatinate state.

For the first time, the Social Democrats, who have lost three consecutive national elections to Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats, allowed dues-paying party members to vote for the next leader, and more than half of the 900,000 members did. Their choice must still be ratified by party leaders later this month.

Mr. Scharping, 45, is little known to the German public. He has been premier of his state for two years and previously worked as an aide in parliament and served in local legislatures. Soft-spoken and reserved, he regularly received the most lukewarm responses from audiences during the three-way campaign for party chairman.

He won 40 percent of the vote, defeating two other members of Germany's so-called '68 generation, members of the Young Socialists whose rhetoric has gone more mainstream, but who continue to guard against any cuts in the country's generous social benefits.

Gerhard Schroeder, the brash, charismatic premier of Lower Saxony, won 33 percent of the vote; Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul, a member of parliament known as "Red Heidi" for her hair color and political leaning, got 27 percent.

The first, second and third issues in our campaign will be the economy and the financial situation," Mr. Scharping said Sunday night, echoing President Bill Clinton's campaign slogan.

Aides to Mr. Kohl were gleeful over their opponents' decision, say-

ing they might have faced a tough battle against Mr. Schroeder.

Although Mr. Scharping's election as party chairman is certain, his position as challenger to Mr. Kohl is not yet set. Oskar Lafontaine, the Social Democratic candidate who lost to Mr. Kohl by a wide margin in 1990, announced last week that he would seek to become chancellor candidate at the June 25 party leadership meeting. Mr. Scharping said he hoped to dislodge Mr. Lafontaine from such a challenge.

Sunday's vote focused on personal style, as the three candidates failed to find any significant policy disagreements.

The Social Democrats were obligated to pick a new leader after Bjorn Engholm was forced to resign last month after he admitted to lying about his knowledge of a political scandal in his home state in the late 1980s.

Mr. Engholm's departure only added to the woes of a party that has perfected the art of shooting itself in the foot, even as Mr. Kohl becomes increasingly unpopular.

Despite Mr. Kohl's collapse to all-time lows in popularity, the opposition has persuaded more than two-thirds of Germans that they are incapable of governing, according to surveys.

On one issue after another — Germany's future military role, its deepening recession, or the emotional question of controlling the influx of refugees — the Social Democrats appear either stalemated or unable to produce a vision distinct from Mr. Kohl's approach.

Despite widespread unhappiness with Mr. Kohl in the former East Germany, the Social Democrats have made few inroads there, in good part because East Germans recall the opposition party's initially lukewarm attitude toward reunification in 1990.

Bonn Gives Signal on Citizenship

Reuters

BONN — The German government has indicated it is preparing to make concessions to immigrants on their growing demands for citizenship, but that it would stop short of allowing full dual nationality.

The debate has intensified since the racist murder of five Turks in the town of Solingen on May 29 further turned the spotlight on the second-class status of 6.5 million foreigners in a country where many of them have lived for decades.

The news magazine Focus said that Chancellor Helmut Kohl had called Germany's nationality rules outdated, and said the now favored giving a German passport to immigrants' children born here.

This would be a substantial departure from the "blood principle" enshrined in a 1913 law that makes nationality dependent on German parentage, not residence or place of birth.

A chancellor spokeswoman said Mr. Kohl had not yet decided how to reform the nationality laws, but confirmed that he saw the possibility of loosening restrictions on dual citizenship.

"In 1913 the Germans didn't know there would one day be almost 2 million Turks in Germany," Focus quoted Mr. Kohl saying.

But Mr. Kohl, who faces strong opposition to relaxing the ethnically based nationality laws, did not favor the general introduction of dual nationality.

For Turks, Germany's biggest foreign community, the chief impediment to taking German citizenship would be the requirement to give up their Turkish passports. That would prevent them from inheriting property in Turkey.

But exclusion from German nationality means the country's 6.5 million foreigners are barred from voting, from joining the civil service and, in most states, from joining the police.

According to Focus, Mr. Kohl's idea was that Turks born in Germany would have to opt for either German or Turkish nationality at the age of 18.

Interior Minister Rudolf Seiters told the newspaper Neue Osnabruecker Zeitung he would introduce a citizenship bill before the end of next year that would expand the number of special cases in which dual nationality would be allowed.

Fire Kills Turkish Woman

A 44-year-old Turkish woman died in a fire in Germany early Sunday, but the police said they did not believe it was set by arsonists, The Associated Press reported.

The fire, in Dingolfing, burned the couple's apartment in a building in which two German families also lived.

Q & A: Failed Bosnia Policy

Shultz Says U.S. Should Have Been Strong Leader

Offering a Reagan administration perspective on the international scene, George P. Shultz, the former secretary of state, has just published his memoirs: "Turmoil and Triumph." The IHT's Joseph Fichett talked to him about the Clinton administration's foreign policy performance and about Europe's economic problems.

Q. If Ronald Reagan were still in charge, what would the United States be doing about Bosnia?

A. When the world witnessed the shelling of Dubrovnik almost two years ago, the United States and Europe should have blown the whistle and said we're prepared to take military action to stop this. You hear people using the saying, "Force should only be used as a matter of last resort." It sounds nice, but if you think about it, it counsels you to wait until force is the only resort and, by then, likely to be needed in very large amounts.

Q. If the allies have decided against a military confrontation in Bosnia, what will happen next?

A. Even now, I'd try to do something, if it were me. But you have to say that people have given up, there doesn't seem to be a disposition to do anything. The United States has basically backed off and the Europeans are preoccupied with the safe haven idea. So there's drift and, meanwhile, the Serbs are making hay. So the next thing to do is have a postmortem and work out what to do next time. Because there certainly is going to be a next time, maybe right there in the Balkans.

Q. Why did Mr. Clinton give up on ideas of arming the Bosnians and using U.S. airpower, which you supported, incidentally?

A. It's very hard for the United States to take action alone in a case like this. People say there should be European partners. To mount an air effort, which is our comparative advantage, requires European bases. You cannot do it from carriers only. It's something NATO should be willing to do. But it always takes strong American leadership. Personally, I think that if there had been a strong lead from the United States, European opinion and policies would have been different. But there hasn't been a strong lead, there's been a questioning type of lead.

Q. You have praised the Clinton administration's action in supporting (President Boris N.) Yeltsin as the champion of reform in Russia. How is that policy working?

A. I think that the gigantic aid package that was gotten up — you hear numbers from \$43 billion to \$23 billion — is very poorly constructed. It has elements that make it either fraudulent or foolish. I cannot imagine, for example, that we are going to

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Continued from Page 1

royal family are constantly compared, unfavorably, to the decorous behavior of Japan's royals, could put Mr. Owada's palace connection even more in the forefront.

A perfect solution, in many ways — one that would keep Mr. Owada happily employed in his specialty, international law, but still out of the news — would be to give him Japan's judgeship on the World Court.

But the current Japanese judge on the court, Shigeru Oda, is said to have been a mentor and role model for Mr. Owada throughout his career. Mr. Oda reportedly wants to stay on the World Court. It would be unthinkable bad form in Japan for a person in the junior position — in this case, Mr. Owada — to force out a respected senior.

If he were to call an end to his diplomatic career, Mr. Owada could choose among a raft of offers.

He would be the ideal candidate for a plum job as an "Amakudari." This term, which means "descent from heaven," is Japan's equivalent of the American "revolving door" system, in which top government officials move on to jobs at major companies.

Nearly everyone agrees, though, that Mr. Owada is not the type to "descent from heaven."

"If he left government, he would not go into some private company," says Mr. Masuzoe, the analyst. "He would want something more weighty, more academic, than that."

Academically, if that's the solution, Mr. Owada has some distinguished possibilities.

His alma mater, the University of Tokyo, Japan's most prestigious college, is reportedly trying to woo him for a teaching position.

If any college outranks Tokyo in the Japanese view, it would probably be Harvard. Sure enough, just before last week's royal wedding, Mr. Owada received a letter from Neil Rudenstine, president of Harvard University, offering him a position teaching international law at Harvard Law School.

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Arleen Auger, Soprano, Dies at 53

By Allan Kozinn

Arleen Auger, an American soprano renowned for both her commanding presence on the opera stage and the subtlety of her song interpretations, died of brain cancer Thursday at the home of a friend in London, a suburb of Amsterdam. She was 53 and lived in Hartsdale, New York.

Miss Auger's most famous performance was her appearance at the wedding of Prince Andrew and

Sarah Ferguson, the Duke and Duchess of York, on July 23, 1986. She sang Mozart's "Esultate, jubilate" as part of the ceremony at Westminster Abbey, which was televised globally and seen by an audience estimated at more than 500 million people.

Mozart was always at the core of Miss Auger's repertory. She had exactly the flexibility, coloring and vocal weight for Mozart opera roles and concert works, and they were the vehicles with which she had her biggest successes. She made her operatic debut as the Queen of the Night in a 1967 Vienna State Opera production of "Die Zauberflöte."

Nine years later she made her New York debut in the same role at the New York City Opera. Among her recent recordings are highly praised portrayals of Donna Anna in "Don Giovanni" and the Countess in "Le Nozze di Figaro."

She also won great acclaim for her performances of Bach, Handel and Haydn, and although she did not eschew the use of vibrato, as

other early-music singers did, she was considered a supremely stylish interpreter of that repertory. Still, she resolutely resisted being typecast. She constantly expanded her repertory, and applied her rich tone and her thoughtful sense of line to everything from Schubert and Schumann lieder and turn-of-the-century French art songs to works by Weill, Berg and Schoenberg.

But Miss Auger was a late bloomer, musically. She did not begin studying voice until she was out of college and working as an elementary-school teacher in Chicago.

By the early 1980s, Miss Auger's European career was thriving, though her appearances in the United States had been relatively few. She had cemented her reputation as an early-music singer at the Oregon Bach Festival, directed by Helmuth Rilling (with whom she recorded more than 30 Bach cantatas) and at the New England Bach Festival. But at the time, American listeners knew her mostly through her many recordings.



Arleen Auger, soprano, was acclaimed in opera and concerts.

Severo Sarley, 55, a Cuban poet, novelist and essayist known for his metaphors and imagery, died Tuesday, his publisher, Gallimard, said in Paris. He had lived in France for more than two decades and was winner of the Prix Médiasis in 1972 for his novel "Cobra."

Saul Pett, 75, a feature writer for The Associated Press for 45 years until his retirement in 1991, died of cancer Sunday in McLean, Virginia.

'Deke' Slayton, One of Original Astronauts, Dies

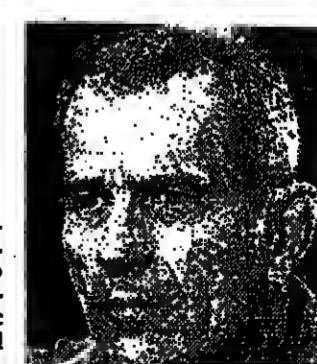
The Associated Press

LEAGUE CITY, Texas — Donald K. (Deke) Slayton, 69, an original Mercury Seven astronaut who waited 16 years before finally flying in space in 1975 in a historic joint U.S.-Soviet mission, died Sunday at his home here.

Mr. Slayton was diagnosed as having a brain tumor last year. The disease recently reappeared after a period in remission.

A World War II combat pilot, he was selected by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in 1959 as one of America's seven original astronauts. He was assigned to the second Project Mercury orbital mission in 1962, but was grounded by an irregular heartbeat. Scott Carpenter flew instead.

After his flight, Mr. Slayton spent several years helping manage the space shuttle program. He returned from NASA in 1982, the year after the first shuttle flew.



Donald K. Slayton, who flew in joint U.S.-Soviet space mission.

His only space flight at age 51 with two other Americans during the 1975 Apollo-Soyuz mission. The flight, in which U.S. and Soviet spacecraft linked in space in an unprecedented gesture of Cold War cooperation, was the last Apollo flight.

Mr. Slayton eventually overcame his heart problem and was restored to flight status in 1972. He made

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Secure the 'Safe Areas'

The battle of Bosnia, which began a year ago when local Serbs and Croats rejected a Muslim-led government's declaration of Bosnian independence...

But Europe as well as America — and everyone else unwilling to put force behind diplomacy — is letting Bosnia's fate be determined largely by Serbian and Croatian arms.

Decency Isn't Colonial

It turns history upside down when Third World countries, long the victims of colonialist oppression, chop away at the liberating principles of human rights.

Ghali, an Egyptian, writes eloquently that the human rights system "expresses the enduring elements of the world's great philosophies, religions and cultures."

The New Agenda: Multilateral Self-Service

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — American leadership in world affairs is taking a pounding from U.S. allies abroad and from the Clinton administration.

Washington's Bosnia policy adds to the spreading impression that multilateralism could be a cloak, or an excuse, for an American retreat from the expenses and headaches of world leadership.

questioning at home and abroad of President Clinton's competence in foreign affairs.

All Players Can Start Improving

By Charles Peters

WASHINGTON — The Clinton presidency is obviously not in good shape. A large part of the fault is the incumbent's. Most of all, he needs to be given breathing room — the chance to develop and present proposals without having them instantly suffocated by the cynicism that has become de rigueur in the media and by the automatic opposition of congressional Republicans.

Worst of all has been the military's treatment of Mr. Clinton. It is time for the military to forgive what his work did during the Vietnam era and to give a fair hearing to the ideas he is presenting as commander in chief.

No Community Without Democracy

By Alexander MacLeod

LONDON — With Denmark's and British rejection of the treaty virtually assured, Euro-enthusiasts are again urging vigorous moves toward political and monetary union.

Until the executive gets a democratic base, any relaunching of the unity drive is doomed to falter and probably fail.

lated as fast as memories of the first, advent of Danish vote, France's narrow referendum squeak, it seems, is mere history. The talk is no longer of the need to listen to the people, but of intergovernmental action.

America's supply of protection being reduced as its demands for economic concessions rise.

Mr. Clinton's hesitations and reversals on Bosnia — admittedly a tough case — bear out the point. Mr. Christopher decided not to risk a rupture of the alliance once the Europeans made clear their opposition to Mr. Clinton's proposal to arm the Bosnians and bomb the Serbs.

But the administration gives no sign of mastering the difficult transition it has set as its essential task. That is the transition from an era in which America paid for and exercised dominant power to a new era in which America pays less and protects U.S. global interests through influence and diplomatic skill instead of raw power.



criticizing Mr. Clinton that appeared after a presidential visit to an aircraft carrier. The Secret Service was blamed for his disastrous \$200 haircut at the airport tarmac in Los Angeles.

Clinton's supporters have to realize that he can't do everything. There are some causes, however worthy, whose time has not come.

When things go awry, especially when disasters occur in rapid succession, the boss tends to explode and to blame some subordinate. The best way for him to minimize that tendency is to surround himself with people he respects as equals, people who have the courage and integrity to tell him when he is wrong.

demn Europe to fall short of unity; on many issues the pursuit of consensus would be thwarted by the clash of national demands. The DeLors tactic, because it fails to consider what is in the hearts and minds of Europe's people, is not even within shouting distance of genuine democracy.

Mr. Clinton's hesitations and reversals on Bosnia — admittedly a tough case — bear out the point.

Mr. Clinton's hesitations and reversals on Bosnia — admittedly a tough case — bear out the point. Mr. Christopher decided not to risk a rupture of the alliance once the Europeans made clear their opposition to Mr. Clinton's proposal to arm the Bosnians and bomb the Serbs.

But his redefinition of the Bosnian crisis as a humanitarian one has an after-the-fact quality. And the modest steps adopted in the name of multilateralism have failed thus far to deter the Serbs and protect even humanitarian interests.

Whatever its merits, Washington's Bosnia policy adds to the spreading impression that multilateralism could serve as a cloak, or an excuse, for an American retreat from the expenses and headaches of exercising world leadership.

Arabs understandably want others to do more. But the strategic objective has to be to get others to do more in ways that do not harm American interests. As Ronald Reagan might say, Bill Clinton's task is to keep America standing tall while it lays down selected burdens.

and medical costs escalated faster than inflation, their access to decent health care and higher education for their children declined dramatically.

Mr. Clinton's programs address these concerns. If he ties them together with the theme of fairness, I think he can persuade a majority of the people to support him. After all, it is a majority that will benefit.

The issue on which I think the president will encounter the most trouble is health care. If he is to get a program that is both universal and affordable, he is going to have to take on some tough enemies.

Armed with the righteousness of their own greed, doctors, hospitals and drug and insurance companies will each fight to protect their share of the pie.

For example, gays in the military and aid to the Bosnian Muslims are good causes, but majority support for them is not only lacking but unlikely to materialize in the near future.

This does not mean that the president should ignore them. In 1937, Franklin D. Roosevelt spoke in favor of a quarantine of fascist aggression. He was right to use the presidential pulpit to advance such a proposal. But he was also wise, when the public reacted with hostility or indifference, to accept that he could not win on that issue at that time.

Alas, the European Parliament in its present form is far from being the source of executive authority in the Community. And the European Council has only an indirect relationship to the people of member states and will always be inclined to reflect the kaleidoscopic policies of the governments that make it up.

Until the effort is made to produce a European Community executive with a democratic base, any relaunching of the unity drive is doomed to falter and probably fail.

The writer, presenter of the BBC public affairs program "The World Tonight," contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

Mideast: All Stand To Gain

By Shibley Telammi

I East peace talks are scheduled to resume this Monday, but the Arab-Israeli conflict is really over. Victory is Israel's to clinch — or squander. And the United States is in a position to tip the balance one way or the other.

For decades the Arab oscillated between finding an ally other than the United States and working to erode U.S. support for Israel by replacing it as a strategic ally.

After the Camp David accord were signed in 1978, America's Arab allies believed that offering themselves as a strategic alternative to Israel could weaken the U.S.-Israeli relationship and give them an edge against Israel.

Rich Arab countries are wooing Washington for security needs. King Fahd of Saudi Arabia chose an important religious occasion to call for peace with Israel. Most Arab countries have dropped the boycott of companies that do business with Israel, and some have entered into joint ventures with Israeli companies.

The Libyan government recently authorized a pilgrimage by private citizens to Jerusalem, apparently as a way of improving relations with the United States. Morocco and Tunisia have accepted Israel's suggestion to hold Middle East talks on the spot.

Many Arab officials and academics, seeking access in Washington, find it expedient to go through the very Israeli lobby that they once sought to undermine.

Arab leaders are clearly preparing their public for a deal with Israel. More importantly, some view their potential relations with Israel as strategically beneficial. For the Arab-Israeli conflict, 1993 could turn out to be what 1989 was for the Cold War.

To clinch a deal, Israeli leaders have to be wary of outsmarting themselves. Israel holds considerable leverage, while the Arabs, especially the Palestinians, have precious little.

Even if Israel can get Arabs to accept most of its conditions, it cannot ignore Palestinian and Arab domestic politics. An agreement that does not secure the bare minimum requirements for each side will not endure.

The primary obstacle to peace lies in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. Even in the difficult Syrian-Israeli negotiations, the issue of linking a Syrian-Israeli treaty to a Palestinian-Israeli treaty is a key obstacle.

Although the Palestinians have agreed to a transitional period of autonomy before a settlement can be reached, wide disagreements with Israel remain on the scope of autonomy. Given its leverage, Israel feels it need not offer much. Israel can prevail. But unless an autonomy agreement makes possible the creation of independent Palestinian institutions that could ultimately sustain self-determination (a powerful legislature, for example), the Palestinians will have few incentives to cooperate.

And unless diaspora Palestinians envision the possibility of settling on the West Bank and in Gaza in the future, replacing the dream of returning to Israel, they will work to defeat an agreement.

One problem for the Israeli government is the difficulty of domestic political compromise unless there are short-term incentives or threats. This is where the United States comes in. To help the Israeli government negotiate with its own public, the United States has to take the lead in inducing necessary concessions — something that has been missing.

It is easy for a mediator to get concessions from the weak. It is not always wise. An Arab-Israeli agreement would be a boon to the Clinton administration — but not an agreement that would blow up in its face. Even if negotiations failed, Israel would still have a strategic edge. Failure would possibly be more painful for the Arabs than for Israel. But in the end all would lose. While a favorable deal is within Israel's reach, who knows what tomorrow will bring?

The writer, associate professor of government at Cornell University and author of "Power and Leadership in International Bargaining: The Path to the Camp David Accords," contributed this column to The New York Times.

Time to Phase Out AID?

The question may evoke an apoplectic reaction among officials in the U.S. Agency for International Development, but it is one of the fundamental issues that the Clinton administration's long-awaited comprehensive foreign aid reform plan will address.

The reform plan, which Secretary of State Warren Christopher said he would have in his hands by the end of April, is still with a task force undergoing its unimpeachable draft. The delay is not necessarily a bad thing. If the drafters are struggling to answer the question, AID is a political and cultural holdover from an era in which Communist expansionism was the evil to be met throughout the world.

poor countries grow their way out of poverty. Those challenges must be met by AID's advocates, not because there are doubts about the affordability of foreign aid or because of any perceived weakening in American commitment to development or humanitarian assistance.

For the Clinton administration to seriously weigh the question of possible alternatives to AID is not the same as abandoning America's commitment to international development. American responsibilities arguably could be met by a leaner agency with limited responsibilities for disaster and humanitarian assistance and special foreign policy undertakings. Alternately, longer-term development goals could be pursued through multilateral agencies such as the World Bank and regional institutions, where the record shows that American dollars and leadership have been successfully leveraged in behalf of important U.S. interests.

Other Comment

Interests in Mideast Peace

If Israel has a long-term interest in establishing real peace in the Middle East which could end its isolation and open the door to its plans to emerge as a financial and trade center of the region, the United States also has interests, which could exceed those of Israel. Disregarding the fact that peace in itself is a demand of the international community, the stability of the situation in the Middle East is an important element to help the United States preserve its distinctive position as the most

powerful and richest country in the world. The dependence of the American economy on Arab oil grows every day, since Arab oil reserves form more than two-thirds of world energy reserves. It is no exaggeration to say that the flow of oil supplies without problems or interruption puts the list of elements that influence American foreign policy. There is no doubt that American decision-makers, Democrats or Republicans, realize very well that the only way to restore stability to the Middle East is to end the Arab-Israeli dispute.

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OPINION

America in Asia: Don't Disengage and Do Consult

By Henry Kissinger

NEW YORK — President Bill Clinton's statesmanlike decision to extend most-favored-nation treatment to China while deferring the specific conditions for a year...

their persuasiveness when every incoming administration begins by proclaiming a reassessment of existing policies, and confrontation becomes the rule rather than the exception.

Asia fits in some of the appearance of 19th century Europe. There are three "Great Powers" of comparable potential — Japan, China and Russia — and a class of somewhat less powerful states whose alignments could determine the balance — like Korea, Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand and other ASEAN countries.

Greater Japanese autonomy is an inevitable consequence of the changed distribution of power.

Japan, abandoning its historic self-reliance, nestled under the protection of the United States. A determined economic competitor, it nevertheless subordinate its foreign and security policies to those of the United States.

main relations with Japan, Korea is the part of the mainland geographically closest to Japan and has in the past been the first target of Japanese imperialism.

Nothing is more gratifying to the Chinese than American refusal to engage in regular cabinet-level discussions.

age other nations to blackmail America by entering the nuclear field.

Equally important for Asian stability is the U.S. relationship with China. Before the 19th century, China never encountered a country capable of contesting its preeminence in Asia.

The Clinton Administration's Trade Rhetoric Is Cooling Down

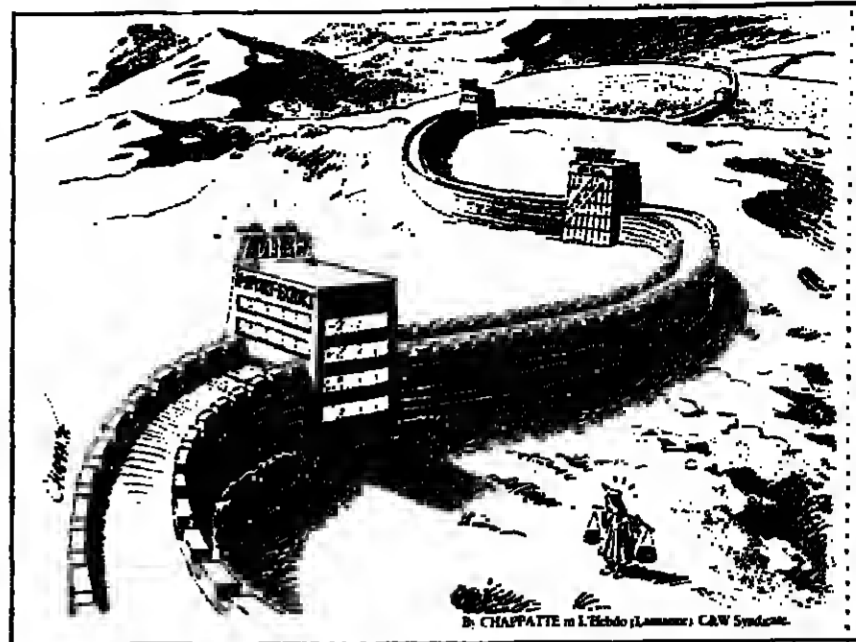
By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — After giving the impression that it was confused on how to shape its trade policy, the Clinton administration appears to have put its act together.

That does not mean, administration policymakers hasten to emphasize, that there are no major hurdles to overcome, especially in dealing with the hard-nosed French and with a determination in Tokyo not to be pushed around by Washington.

one over time that is much more appropriate to what is the most important bilateral economic relationship in the world.

But Bill Clinton's trade advisers also have come to feel that too much bluster can be counterproductive. "We hope... we can begin to move away from the corrosive nature of the tone that has been struck and strike



By CHAPPAPE & L. HODGE (Illustration) C&W Syndicate

stand for freedom and human dignity. The challenge is to relate these goals to the whole range of American purposes.

As part of this delicate procedure, the administration must make clear that its conditions are not open-ended and that once one set of conditions is met another will not replace it.

Once America has redesigned its relations with China and Japan, it will be able to go beyond a set of bilateral relationships and enable the nations of Asia to communicate with each other in some larger framework.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate

GENERAL NEWS

Freedom Has a Price, Chinese Discover

By Lena H. Sun Washington Post Staff Writer

BEIJING — The college-age disaffection about the graduates from a prestigious university here, he was torn between taking a government job with a low but guaranteed income and promise of housing, or working with a foreign joint-venture company that paid a high salary but offered no job security.

The constant refrain among urban Chinese is that they can no longer keep up with the quickened pace of life. They are confused by shifting values and outlooks on such fundamentals as careers, marriage and family relations.

Tax Increases Trigger Riots in Central China

BEIJING — Peasants angered by local taxes and fees rampaged for several days in a village in central China before paramilitary police reinforcements were called in to quell the unrest, authoritative reports said Sunday.

The violent protests in Fujia village of Sichuan Province are the most serious to have been officially reported in recent months. It most serious to have been officially reported in recent months. It most serious to have been officially reported in recent months.

Australia Rejects Worries Over Aboriginal Land Claims

SYDNEY — Prime Minister Paul Keating on Sunday dismissed warnings that Australia's multi-million-dollar agriculture and mining industries were at risk because of aboriginal claims to native land.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagrammed deal, North succeeded with a psychic maneuver. When South opened one spade he responded with two diamonds, alive to the threat of a diamond lead against an eventual spade contract.

A bridge hand diagram showing North and South hands with cards and a bidding table with columns for North, South, West, and East.

THE FORGOTTEN

PLAGUE: How the Battle Against Tuberculosis Was Won — and Lost

ing antibiotic and chemical cures for TB. Ryan focuses on personalities and laboratory breakthroughs: Some of his heroes published autobiographies or kept diaries; others left oral accounts of their work; some he interviewed himself.

By the time Waksman received his Nobel prize, the fact that TB bacilli could become resistant to streptomycin was already known. Nevertheless, medical opinion held that by combining streptomycin with doses of both of the newly invented chemicals that also killed TB bacteria, the disease could be eliminated.

BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Monday, June 14, 1993

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CAPITAL MARKETS

France, U.S. and Germany To Provide Clues on Rates

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Financial markets will be looking for direction from at least three countries this week: Will the Bank of France lower interest rates Monday, will Tuesday's consumer price report in the United States confirm that inflation is moderating, and will the Bundesbank's policy remain on hold after its policymakers meet Thursday?

A reduction in French interest rates was taken for granted. The franc ended trading last week at 3.3640 to the Deutsche mark, its strongest level against the mark in a year, despite the fact that short-term French interest rates — from overnight to the five-year maturity — are fractionally below German levels. Until now, the Netherlands and Belgium were the only members of Europe's exchange-rate system to enjoy the luxury of rates lower than Germany's.

Analysts expect the French central bank to confirm this market-led move by cutting its overnight rate a quarter point to 7.25 percent.

The decline in French rates is not going to be smooth.

Neil MacKinnon, a London-based analyst at Citibank, says the market "could easily absorb" such a reduction. Andrew Drobny of Credit Suisse First Boston doesn't disagree but considers that the rally in French rates is driven by expectations of an official cut and will lose momentum once the event occurs.

"A bull market works best looking for the event," he says, adding that he would expect some rise in market interest rates immediately afterward. "The decline in French rates is not going to be smooth," he predicts.

The market reaction will largely depend on what the Bundesbank does. Its overnight rate currently is 7.6 percent, and most analysts expect the next round of easing will not occur until July. In that case, the franc could lose some ground against the mark — a development not likely to cause any concern, given the franc's current strength.

The Germans could be tempted to advance their timetable if Tuesday's U.S. consumer-price data confirm the impression given by last week's wholesale price report that inflationary pressures in May were feeble, at most. Anticipation had been running high that last week's numbers would prompt the Federal Reserve to ratchet up interest rates, helping to lift the dollar. A realization that an increase is not imminent after all would be likely to set the dollar back.

The dollar traded as high as 1.6420 DM last week but ended at 1.6278 DM as expectations of an early Fed tightening faded. A further easing by the currency after Tuesday's report could lead to early action by the Bundesbank.

Still, the expectation of a dollar breakout toward new highs for the year continues to fuel international demand for dollar-denominated bonds. Floating-rate notes, the best protection against a rise in dollar interest rates, are much in demand, as indicated by last week's \$500 million increase by Italy, to \$2 billion, in its issue of five-year floaters. Interest was set at a quarter-point over the three-month interbank rate, and with the notes offered at a slight

See RATES, Page 9

Microsoft, 2 Cable Giants Weigh Interactive TV Venture

By John Markoff
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Three dominant technology and entertainment companies are on the verge of joining forces to create the equivalent of software for cable television — a system that would combine the worlds of computing and television and perhaps shape how much of popular culture is delivered.

Time Warner Inc., the largest entertainment company; Tele-Communications Inc., the largest cable television company; and Microsoft Corp., the largest software company, are expected to announce by the end of the month that they will form a company, tentatively called CableSoft. The companies hope the new venture will lead the way in establishing a standard for the transmission of a coming generation of interactive programs.

All stakeholders in the interactive cable box that sits atop many television sets, in recent months the box has become a battleground for computer, telephone and cable companies.

"This has tremendous economic and social importance; it is the gateway for popular culture," said James F. Moore, presi-

dent of Goopartners Research Inc., a management consulting firm in Cambridge, Massachusetts. "This is the substitute for newspapers and magazines and catalogs and movies, and that gives it enormous economic potential for those who control the gateway."

The companies have declined to discuss their negotiations, but several executives following the talks say that for several months the three chief executives — Gerald M. Levin of Time Warner, John C. Malone of Tele-Communications Inc. and William H. Gates of Microsoft — have been meeting face to face to hammer out the details.

Several executives involved in the negotiations said the deal was not complete and that other companies, including regional telephone and software companies, might participate.

Asked whether such an alliance might raise antitrust concerns, Christopher O.B. Wright, an antitrust specialist at Wilsons, Sosnits, Goodrich & Rosati, a law firm in Palo Alto, California, said: "All three of these companies have tremendous influence in their respective markets. But the

question is will this translate into leverage in this new market."

Such joint ventures, he said, are often subject to scrutiny by federal agencies, but there has been little antitrust enforcement in high-tech industry in recent years.

The competition to establish an industry standard is similar to the early days of the

personal computer business, in the late 1970s, when literally hundreds of companies were introducing incompatible equipment, hoping their own particular approach would dominate and come to be the industry standard that others would be forced to follow.

Jockeying for position in the emerging interactive television market has reached a feverish pitch in recent months.

Last month, for example, Intel Corp., the world's largest chipmaker, Microsoft and General Instrument Corp. announced plans to develop a cable converter that would have a built-in personal computer. Last Monday, Time Warner announced that Silicon Graphics Inc., a Silicon Valley computer maker, and Scientific Atlanta, a supplier of cable boxes, would supply hardware and software for its digital television trial in Orlando, Florida, which is scheduled for next year. A day before that announcement, Kaleida, a joint venture of IBM and Apple Computer, said it was joining with Motorola Inc. and Scientific Atlanta to develop a similar futuristic television controller.

Also last month, US West, the regional telephone company based in Denver, said it would invest \$2.5 billion in Time Warner to build advanced cable and information networks that would offer a range of services. AT&T and Viacom Inc. have announced a similar plan.

Amid all the industry maneuvering, the influence of Microsoft, Tele-Communications and Time Warner in their respective

industries makes the prospective partnership an imposing one.

Tele-Communications, based in Englewood, Colorado, is the largest cable systems operator; Time Warner, based in New York, is the second-largest. Together they provide service to 30 percent of America's 57 million households with cable television. Time Warner, through its music companies, production studios and film libraries, has access to a vast storehouse of videos, which could be transmitted on demand. Microsoft, based in Redmond, Washington, has become the standard setter in the personal-computer industry through its MS-DOS operating system and its Windows software.

Indeed, Microsoft's influence in the personal computer industry has aroused intense concern among competitors that its position is so dominant that it is anticompetitive. The Federal Trade Commission has been investigating antitrust complaints against Microsoft since 1990, and a hearing is scheduled for next month.

And some people now worry that Microsoft hopes to wield similar influence in interactive television.

They hope to establish a standard for transmitting a coming generation of programs.

French GDP 'Jurassic Park' Flattens Sales Records

Seen Falling 0.8% in '93

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The French government will cut its forecast for 1993 economic performance, resigning itself to an even deeper recession than it was counting on when it drew up a new budget just two months ago, according to press reports.

The newspaper Liberation said Saturday that government experts would tell the national accounts committee that gross domestic product would fall 0.8 percent this year, rather than 0.4 percent as the newly elected center-right government projected in April.

The figures will be announced after a national accounts committee meeting on Friday, they said. An Economy Ministry spokesman declined to comment.

LOS ANGELES — Steve Spielberg's big-budget dinosaur epic "Jurassic Park" shattered box-office records in its opening weekend, pulling in \$48 million to \$50 million in ticket sales.

With Universal Pictures mounting a huge marketing blitz, movie fans packed theaters across the country to give "Jurassic Park" the biggest fourth-day opening revenue of all time, studio executives said Sunday.

The science-fiction thriller, expected to be one of the biggest blockbusters of 1993, topped the record set nearly a year ago by the Warner Brothers movie "Batman Returns," which took in \$47.7 million from its opening on a Thursday through its first Sunday on release, a Universal spokesman said.

"This is beyond our expectations. We're ecstatic," the spokesman said.

"Jurassic Park" not only boasted the biggest weekend in box-office history but also the biggest official opening — an estimated \$18.5 million from Thursday night's previews plus Friday's nationwide release — and the biggest single box-office day, \$18 million, taken in Saturday.

"Batman Returns" had held those records as well.

Now the movie's makers will be taking aim at a record held by the first "Batman" movie: an estimated \$500 million in sales of movie-related merchandise, twice as much as the film itself ended up generating at the box office.

The estimate of \$48 million to \$50 million in ticket sales announced by Universal included actual receipts from Thursday's advance screenings and from Friday and Saturday but was based on projections for Sunday. The film was being shown on 2,404 movie screens.

The movie's closest competition was "Cliffhanger" from TriStar Pictures, a Sylvester Stallone thriller that took in \$7.6 million from Friday through Sunday, its third weekend on release.

Universal executives were hoping for a monster hit after two years of box-office disappointments. The studio had skipped on other movie projects to focus its resources on "Jurassic Park."

The studio says the movie, an adaptation of Michael Crichton's best-selling novel about genetically engineered dinosaurs who run amok in a tropical theme park, cost \$56 million to make.

MONTECARLO — The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development was thrown into fresh turmoil over the weekend as a dispute over leadership changes brought a top official to the verge of resigning from the development bank.

Just weeks after its French president, Jacques Attali, had been re-elected for a second term, a planned shake-up looked as though it would leave the respected American head of merchant banking, Ron Freeman, without a job.

Monetary officials said Sunday that Mr. Freeman — incensed at actions by some nations such as the United States and Britain that seemed to threaten his position — remained opposed to changes proposed for the EBRD but had for now withdrawn his threat to resign.

The Group of Seven industrial nations, which are the bank's main shareholders, have been trying to push through changes that would strip Mr. Attali of his power to run the bank's day-to-day affairs but also spare him the humiliation of being removed from office.

But officials said those proposals had incensed several other European nations and threatened to bring on a clash among the bank's shareholders over whether to keep Mr. Attali or fire him.

After being publicly rebuked by finance ministers of the Group of Seven, Mr. Attali agreed to a major reorganization of the bank.

As the United States raised the stakes, with Congress withholding a \$70 million capital subscription, officials from the Group of Seven talked to a World Bank managing director, the German-born American Ernest Stern, about a new No. 2 job as head of banking operations.

That would leave Mr. Attali in place as a figurehead and free him to promote the bank across Eastern Europe as a roving ambassador.

Attali Aide Comes Near Resigning

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Paris Notebook

A Pitch in Time for Being Competitive

France's official promoters have been proclaiming for the past few years that the country has become more competitive, and they'll soon get some high-profile back-up for their pitch from a new international study.

The 1993 version of "The World Competitiveness Report," due out next week, will show France climbing up to two notches in the overall standings, from its 14th-place ranking among the OECD countries in 1992.

The report, a joint venture by the IMD business school in Lausanne and the World Economic Forum in Geneva, produces rankings based on 330 criteria. Roughly half are from hard economic data supplied by governments and international organizations, with the other half coming from questionnaires sent to 12,000 executives around the world.

"The French won't be disappointed" with the findings, an IMD source said, noting that France improved in both the hard data and in executives' impressions.

stands at five years from the time a manager arrives. The exemption is a key part of a 1988 treaty, conceived to relieve French and American companies and their employees of double social security taxation, and to prevent employees from one country losing retirement benefits because of time they work in the other.

While the treaty remains in place, American companies will as of July 1 have to start paying social security levies on any expatriate employees working in France for more than five years; so will those employees have to pay. That means the company will have to pay roughly 40 percent in social security contributions on salaries, while the employees must kick in around 20 percent.

"This is a real issue for a lot of U.S. multinationals," said Jack Anderson, partner in charge for the tax division at Ernst & Young in Paris.

meandering path to the public bus stop, several blocks away.

To add insult to inconvenience, most of the magnetic security cards issued to the press did not work at the entry gate, causing a human pile-up and short tempers. By the second day of the show, the electronic turnstiles were shut off and many were allowed to pass through freely — maybe even industrial spies.

Meanwhile, the Russians had a lot of interesting equipment on display at their pavilion, but they neglected to send over people who could explain in any language but Russian what their high-tech goods were all about.

In another Russian development, the U.S. engine-maker Pratt & Whitney said that it had signed a contract worth about \$400 million to fit its jet engines to 20 IL-96 planes made by the Ilyushin Design Bureau.

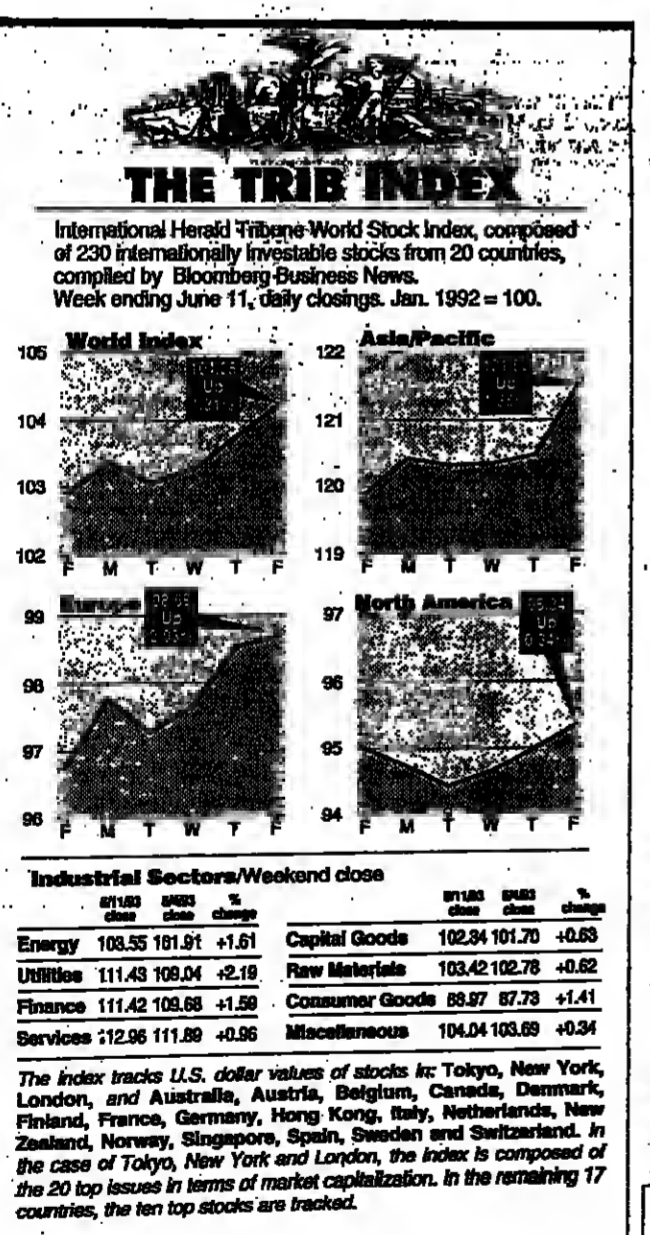
While Boeing, Airbus and other giants of the aerospace industry got most of the attention at the air show, one of the biggest technological breakthroughs on display may be claimed by a little company called Casius, which has developed a new concept for airplane hygiene. The company's Electrica toilet uses neither water nor chemicals, but rather a plastic bag that is sealed electronically after use while a "moisture absorber" gets the contents. But will the idea fly?

Jacques Neher

What Price the Expatriate?

American companies may soon be forced to recall long-time expatriate managers — or else pay dearly to keep them in France.

An American tax expert says the government is refusing to lengthen the exemption granted to American companies on payment of French social security levies, which now



CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates	June 11
Amsterdam	1.820
London	1.820
Madrid	163.71
New York	1.820
Paris	1.820
Tokyo	163.71
Zurich	1.820

U.S. and Japan End Talks Amicably

WASHINGTON — The United States and Japan finished two days of talks on global cooperation on an upbeat note that belied their bitter trade rivalry.

"We had a very good and constructive meeting, and we think that this is part of the very promising overall framework," Timothy E. Wirth, the lead U.S. negotiator in the talks, said Saturday.

Senior Japanese officials also said the meeting had been "constructive" and made "good progress."

As for concrete results, however,

there were none. Despite touching on many issues including AIDS, population control, technology, the environment and economics, the talks produced no agreements on trade or anything else.

President Bill Clinton sought to lower the temperature of the debate Friday when he said Japan and America should "get our economic problems out of the headlines and onto the negotiating table, where we can best resolve them."

But officials were under pressure to reach some sort of consensus on trade and other economic matters before a summit meeting of the

seven leading industrial nations next month. Just one more round of talks is set, in Tokyo this month, before the July 7-9 meeting.

U.S. officials have been pushing a "results-oriented" trade strategy that has ruffled Tokyo, proposing specific numerical "indicators" and "benchmarks" to measure efforts to end the trade imbalance.

There were some differences of views, a Japanese official said late Friday. "At the initial stage, there seems to be always a big gap. But as the talks go on, it seems that the gap is narrowed by mutual efforts."

(Reuters, AP)

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The shareholders are hereby convened to attend the

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the Company to be held on 30 June, 1993 at 3.00 p.m. at 69, route d'Esch, Luxembourg, with the following agenda:

1. Report of the Board of Directors;
2. Approval of the Statement of Net Assets and of the Statement of Operations as at 28 February, 1993;
3. Allocation of net results;
4. Discharge to the Directors with respect to the performance of their duties for the year ended 28 February, 1993;
5. Statutory appointments;
6. Miscellaneous.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum is required for the items of the agenda of the Annual General Meeting and that decisions will be taken on a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting with no restriction.

In order to take part of the meeting of 30 June, 1993 the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting with

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg
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The Board of Directors

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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 020 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. June 11

Canadian Dollars

Table of Canadian bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid. Includes entries for various Canadian government and corporate bonds.

ECU Straights

Table of ECU straight bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid. Includes entries for ECU-denominated bonds.

Pound Sterling

Table of Pound Sterling bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid. Includes entries for UK government and corporate bonds.

Yen Straights

Table of Yen straight bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid. Includes entries for Japanese government and corporate bonds.

Yen Straights

Table of Yen straight bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid. Includes entries for Japanese government and corporate bonds.

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Table of Yen straight bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid. Includes entries for Japanese government and corporate bonds.

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Yen Straights

Table of Yen straight bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid. Includes entries for Japanese government and corporate bonds.

NEW YORK TAB

Large table of New York Treasury and Agency bond prices with columns for Bid, Ask, and various bond identifiers.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, June 11.

Table of mutual fund prices with columns for Bid, Ask, and fund names.

MUTUAL FUNDS

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MUTUAL FUNDS

Table of mutual fund prices with columns for Bid, Ask, and fund names.

Continued on Page 9

New International Bond Issues

Table listing various international bond issues with columns for Issuer, Maturity, Coupon, Price, and Terms. Includes entries for BankAmerica Corp, Bank of China, Credit Commercial de France, Italy, Prime Property Funding, SASCO 3, Woolwich Building Society, and various other international issuers.

Inflation: One Hurdle Cleared, One Ahead

NEW YORK — Bond traders were able to smile after Friday's producer-price report and can afford to be a little less nervous as they wait for Tuesday's figures on U.S. consumer prices in May.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

that could prompt the Federal Reserve to push up interest rates. But on Friday the Labor Department said its producer price index was unchanged in May from the previous month, and bond prices surged.

The average forecast on May consumer prices now calls for about a 0.2 percent increase. And even if the figure is somewhat higher, the flat trend in wholesale prices has "taken the Fed off the hook for a while," as far as any need to tighten credit is concerned, said James Glassman, senior economist at Chemical Securities Inc.

The bond-market rally was aided by a report that retail sales in May were weaker than expected, rising only 0.1 percent. Bonds perform better in a weak economy with low inflation than in a booming one.

The price of the 30-year Treasury bond ended at 104 2/32, up 1/32 on the week, while the yield fell from 6.90 percent to 6.80 percent, its lowest level since early May.

The two-year Treasury note ended at 99 31/32 to yield 4.12 percent, compared with 99 20/32 for a 4.30 percent yield a week earlier.

But fear of inflation won't really ease until the consumer price index report comes out. After Friday's positive news, a worse-than-expected number would surely jolt the market, particularly because some economists said its surge Friday might have been an overreaction.

In addition, as John Lipsky, the chief economist at Salomon Brothers, pointed out, the retail-sales data for May were weak, but that same report included some substantial upward revisions in the April data — so it would be "adventurous" to say it would be "adventurous" to say it would be so sharply.

In any case, as Mr. Lipsky and James S. Frick, principal senior economist at Morgan Stanley, said, positive inflation data, even if borne out in the consumer-price report, do not mean that the threat of a Fed tightening is over. This would just mean that a tightening — something the Fed has not done since February 1987, a month after George Bush succeeded Ronald Reagan as president — has been put off once again. (NYT, Reuters, UPI)

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, June 14 - 19

Table of world economic calendar events from June 14 to 19. Includes events for Europe, Asia-Pacific, and The Americas, such as 'June 14 London U.K. May producer price index', 'June 16 Tokyo Yakuza: 10,000 members of the Yakuza to hold news conference', and 'June 18 Paris Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission, meets Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of France'.

U.S. Hotel Chain Buys France's Primevère

By Edwin McDowell. NEW YORK — Choice Hotels International has added 163 European hotels to its rapidly expanding hospitality empire, bringing to more than 3,000 the number of Choice franchises in 36 countries. With its parent company, Manor Care Inc., Choice purchased the properties for an undisclosed sum from Innovent, one of France's largest operators of budget properties.

The acquisition gives Choice 144 additional hotels in six other European countries, including its first hotels in Spain and Portugal. "It was a great opportunity because France is a target for us, and because all the properties were built in the last six years," said Gerald Peit, president and chief operating officer of Choice. "And it brings our European properties to about 225, although we plan to more than double that within a few years."

MUTUAL FUNDS

Table of mutual fund performance data. Columns include Fund Name, Assets, and various performance metrics. Includes funds like Fidelity, American Mutual, and others.

Last Week's Markets

Table of market indices and money rates. Includes Stock Indices (Dow Jones, S&P 500, etc.), Money Rates (Discount rate, Prime rate, etc.), and various international market data.

Advertisement for 'THE WORLD'S FINEST TRADITIONAL MOTOR YACHT'. Features an image of a yacht and text describing its features, including modern communications systems and luxurious amenities. Contact information for Mark Cavendish is provided.

RATES: France, U.S. and Germany to Provide Clues

Continued from Page 1. American investors are leery discount, the return to investors was 30 basis points. Yield-hungry investors were offered a return of 90 basis points over the one-month interbank rate, with interest capped at a maximum of 10 percent, on Sasco 3, a A-rated pool of American commercial real estate. This was the first floating-rate bond issued in both Eurobond and the domestic U.S. markets. An estimated 40 percent was sold internationally, enabling underwriters to price the notes about 10 basis points below what would have been needed to clear just the domestic U.S. market. Eli Lilly also used the currency outlook to tap the Eurobond market. Rated AAA, a rare borrower with a small issue, Lilly sold \$150 million of five-year notes carrying a coupon of 3.5 percent and priced to yield only 27 basis points above the U.S. government paper. Bankers estimated Lilly's all-in cost at about 15 basis points below what it would have had to pay in the U.S. market.

EUROPE: Waking Up to a Nightmare on Job Losses

Continued from Page 1. cost of employing people in Western Europe. "Now that capital and exchange controls have been largely removed, and communication is more or less instantaneous, investment goes increasingly to countries offering the best combination of labor costs, productivity and growing markets," said J. Paul Lorne, the chief economist for Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. in Paris. "On all those counts, Europe loses out to Southeast Asia, and this is going to weigh on the job market." Every month, companies in sectors as varied as automobiles, tires, electronics, computers, glass, trucking and luxury goods announce new layoffs. AI industry leaders such as Philips and Olivetti, extensive restructuring are eliminating tens of thousands of jobs. Already, the political and social consequences are clear. Turkish immigrants are killed in an arson attack in Germany. The interior minister of France, Charles Pasqua, tells Le Monde that "our objective, given the gravity of the economic situation, is to move toward zero immigration." His prime minister, Edouard Balladur, announces that protecting European jobs must be made a priority item in the long-stalled world trade talks. But behind the sometimes vitriolic exchanges about foreign goods and people lie fundamental questions about European competitiveness and the welfare state. Central elements of post-war Western European society — job security, extensive unemployment insurance, social security and medical benefits — are being re-examined, even as the Clinton administration is weighing extending health insurance to all Americans. The reasons are obvious. German wage costs, the highest in Europe, are now about 35 percent higher than in Japan and 30 percent higher than in the United States. This leads BMW to build a production plant in the United States. Mercedes-Benz is considering a similar move and Audi AG, a division of Volkswagen, to build an engine plant in Hungary. Every such move cuts employment in Western Europe. The OECD has recently turned up the other data suggesting that unemployment has become endemic in Europe and that entrepreneurial activity is being stunted by heavy costs to employers of the benefits they must provide to workers. Job growth in Europe has mainly come in the public sector, which has provided more than 5 million new jobs over the last two decades. "If Europe is going to get anywhere close even to current U.S. unemployment levels of 6.9 percent, we have to become more flexible," said the director of Britain's employment policy institute, John Philpott. "The fact is that low-wage manufacturing jobs will go increasingly to newly developing countries where wage costs are low," he said. "Where we can compete is with jobs involving skilled labor and a high value-added content. But this means replacing long-term unemployment benefits with training and work programs."

Emirates Gives Go-Ahead for Golf Theme Park

Abu Dhabi — Five international companies received official approval on Sunday to start designing a Disney-style theme park with an Arabic flair on a man-made island in the Gulf, commercial sources said. The sources in the United Arab Emirates said the consulting and design companies from Europe and North America were setting up a company to draft the design of the amusement park on Lulu Island off the United Arab Emirates coast. The companies are Societe Francaise d'Etudes de Realisation & de Gestion, FUB Wenzel of Germany, Scott Brownrigg & Turner of Britain, EDAA Inc. of California and Forre Overass Ltd. of Canada. In another development, Walt Disney Co. said Sunday that it had reached a joint venture agreement to license its products in Saudi Arabia through Jeddah-based CTC Consumer Products. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

Euromarkets At a Glance

Table of Euromarkets and Libor Rates. Includes sections for Eurobond Yields, Weekly Sales, and Libor Rates for various currencies and maturities.

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MONDAY SPORTS BASEBALL

Torrance Wins Honda Open in 4-Man Playoff

Completed by Our Staff From Dispatches
HAMBURG — Sam Torrance of Scotland sank a 30-foot (9-meter) birdie putt on Sunday's first extra hole to win a four-man playoff in the Honda Open.

Torrance got his third victory this season with the sudden-death success over Paul Broadhurst of England, Ian Woosnam of Wales and the longtime leader of the final round, John Rystrom of Sweden.

The Scot took the \$130,000 first prize and with it \$3,330 Ryder Cup points to come close to ensuring his seventh successive appearance in the competition.

"Unbelievable," said Torrance. "It just goes to show I don't do it just for the beer." His previous two victories were the Kroenboer Open and the Heineken Catalan Open.

He had gone into the final round with a one-stroke lead over Rystrom, whose early birdie charge gave him the lead. Torrance posted a 1-over par 73 for 10-under-par 278 for the day. Broadhurst came from behind with a 68, Woosnam shot 71 and Rystrom 72.

Tied for fifth were defending champion Bernhard Langer and Joskim Heggman of Sweden. The playoff hole was the tough 18th where Torrance (and the fairway and took a wood to hit to the green. Woosnam also hit the green but missed on a 45-foot putt. Broadhurst went into the sand, while Rystrom missed both the fairway and the green with his first two shots.

Lee Jansen and Duffy Waldorf birdied the final hole to tie for the lead going into Sunday's final round of the Buick Classic in Harrison, New York, after a massive collapse all but erased the red from the third-round leaderboard.

Waldorf, whose best finish was as a runner-up in this event a year ago, scrambled to a 70, while Jansen shot 68, on the Westchester Country Club course that has been more than a match for the elite of the PGA Tour.

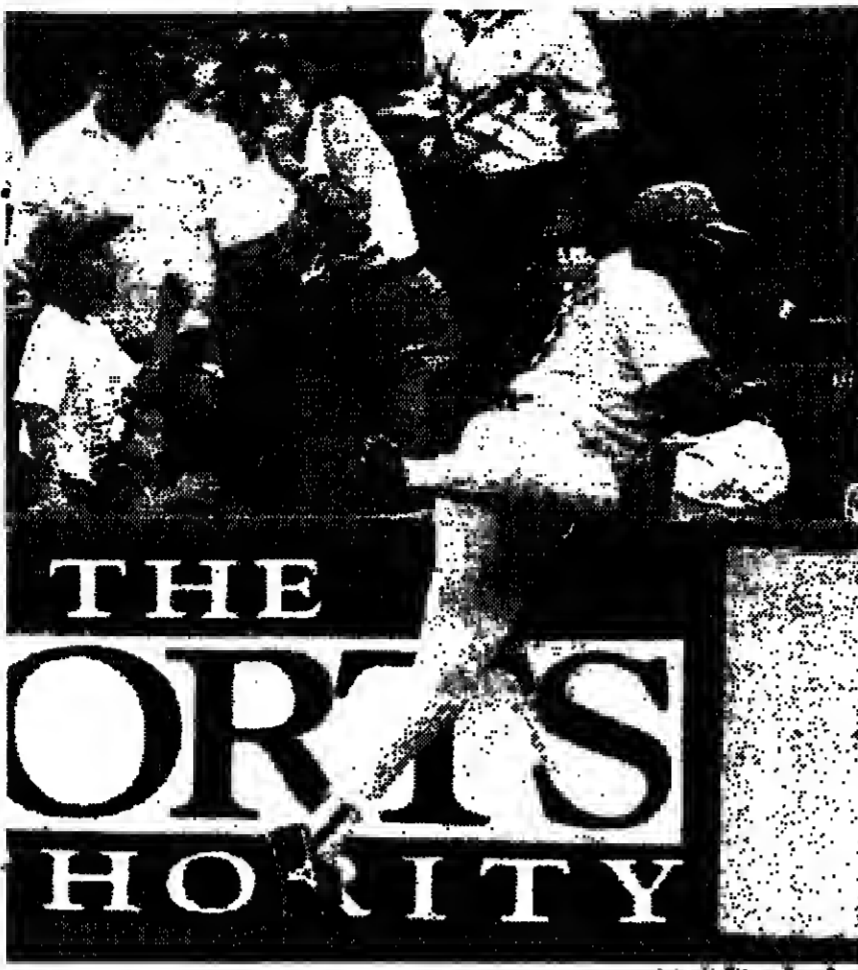
Only two others, former British Open champion Ian Baker-Finch of Australia and Loran Roberts, were able to stay in the red figures that indicate subpar totals. Roberts, who matched par 71 for the day, and Baker-Finch, who remained fully dressed throughout his 68, were tied at 212, three shots back.

Tom Kite, who will defend his U.S. Open title this week in nearby New Jersey, began the round in a tie for the lead but blew to a 75.

Jenny Liddback, who holds dual citizenship in Peru and Sweden and speaks four languages, was fabulously fluent in reading greens and writing low numbers on her scorecard in the third round of the Mazda LPGA Championship at Bethesda Country Club in suburban Washington, D.C.

With a 3-under-par round of 68 on a day when many of her closest competitors stalled or floundered, Liddback, still looking for her first victory after five years on the LPGA Tour, gave herself a two-shot lead, at 204, going into Sunday's final 18 holes of the women's second major championship of the season.

(UPI, AP, WP)



The Marlins' Orestes Destrade caught the ball and the foul ball to stop a Pirate in Miami.

Owners Talking Of 2 More Teams

WASHINGTON — The owners of the major league teams have informally begun to debate adding two teams if the leagues realign from four into six divisions, a realignment that likely won't come until the 1995 season.

"Unofficially, there's been some talk," said the Philadelphia Phillies' president, Bill Giles, who is a member of the expansion committee.

"We're not going to do anything drastic until we have a new labor agreement," he added.

"I personally am in favor of three divisions" in each league "with five teams apiece, along with the expanded playoffs and interleague play," said Giles, who's also a member of the owners' schedule and format committee that recommended the major overhaul that baseball seemingly is about to undergo. There are now two seven-team divisions in each league.

The owners, in effect, approved a postseason format in which four teams in each league qualify for the playoffs instead of two, with first-round series to precede the league championship series and World Series, when they agreed to a joint venture with ABC and NBC.

Clemens and Bosox Stop Orioles

The Associated Press
Roger Clemens ended Baltimore's 10-game winning streak Sunday, striking out nine as the Red Sox defeated the Orioles, 4-2, in Boston.

Clemens allowed only two hits after the second inning. He has 22 strikeouts in two games against the Orioles this season. Jeff Russell pitched the ninth inning for his 14th save.

The Red Sox, who ended their own seven-game losing streak, scored all their runs in the first. Fernando Valenzuela gave up four hits in that inning, but did not allow a hit after that. Valenzuela struck out six in 7 1/2 innings.

Scott Cooper doubled in two runs for Boston. Bob Zupic tripled into the right-field gap for a run and John Valentin had an RBI single.

The only hits off Clemens after the second were a solo homer by Brady Anderson off the right-field foul pole in the fifth and Anderson's single in the eighth. The homer was Anderson's fifth of the season.

Blue Jays 13, Tigers 6: In Minneapolis, Scott Hemond capped the first three-hit game of his career with an RBI double in the ninth.

The bottom third of Oakland's lineup — Bordick, Hemond and Blankenship — went 10-for-12 with three walks, scored five runs and drove in four. They helped prevent the Twins from winning five

straight games for the first time this season.

In Saturday's games: Tigers 12, Blue Jays 1: Cecil Fielder drove in three runs to lead a 15-hit attack as Detroit routed visiting Toronto.

The game was scoreless until the third when the Tigers, sending 11 batters to the plate, erupted for seven runs. Detroit loaded the bases with one out, and Fielder drove in two runs with a single. After Alan Trammell was hit by a pitch to reload the bases, Mickey Vernon hit a two-run single.

Steele Barnes and Gary Thurman followed with RBI singles, and Milt Cuyler's grounder brought home the seventh run.

Orioles 5, Red Sox 1: Baltimore won its 10th straight game by scoring four runs in the ninth inning in Boston, with Paul Carey's single breaking the tie.

Carey, Harold Reynolds and Brady Anderson each singled with the bases loaded in the ninth to help send the Red Sox to their seventh straight loss and 10th in their last 11 games.

Brewers 9, Yankees 1: Cal Eldred pitched a six-hitter and Tom Brunansky drove in four runs, but Gus Dog stole the show in Milwaukee as New York lost again.

Dozens of sea gulls descended on County Stadium for a second straight night, but they were gone

by the fourth inning thanks in part to Gus, a yellow retriever who enthusiastically chased the birds between innings.

Twins 7, Athletics 2: In Minneapolis, Kirby Puckett's fourth major league grand slam overshadowed back-to-back homers at the start of the game by Rickey Henderson and Craig Paquette as Minnesota defeated Oakland.

The Twins won their season-high fifth straight game, and the last-place A's lost their fifth straight, also a season-high.

White Sox 2, Royals 1: Ron Karkovic led off the 15th inning with a home run to give Chicago the victory in Kansas City, Missouri.

The home run, into the left-field bullpen on a 3-2 pitch from Rusty Metcham, came 14 innings after Tim Lincecum led off the game with a home run into the left-field foul pole for Chicago's only other run.

Martins 2, Angels 0: Dave Fleming pitched a three-hitter in Anaheim, California, and Dave Valle hit a two-run single off Scott Sanderson in the seventh to win St. Louis.

Innings 10, Rangers 9: In Arlington, Texas, Matt Young won for the first time in over two years and Giamelli Hill keyed a five-run fifth inning with a two-run triple, leading Cleveland to its fifth victory in six games.

Avery Wins 7th Straight as Braves Pound Reds, 9-2

The Associated Press
Steve Avery cruised to a career-high seventh consecutive victory, and Mark Lemke hit a three-run homer in Atlanta as the Braves defeated the Cincinnati Reds, 9-2, on Sunday.

It was the Braves' third straight victory after a team meeting prior to Friday night's game. Atlanta lost to Cincinnati on Thursday night, sustaining its 10th defeat in 15 games.

The Braves, who scored just 45 runs in that stretch, totaled 22 in winning the final three games of the series.

Avery, also supported by Jeff Blauser's solo homer, allowed nine hits, struck out six and did not walk a batter in seven innings.

Lemke's sixth home run, in the fourth off John Roper, gave the Braves a 6-2 lead. Blauser hit his fourth homer in the sixth.

Atlanta scored twice in the first when Delon Sanders singled and stole second. Blauser singled to shortstop, and Sanders scored when Jeff Brant-

son's throw was wild trying to get him going back to second.

Blauser wound up on second and scored on a single by Terry Pendleton, who also had a sacrifice fly in the third.

Phillies 5, Mets 3: Anthony Young lost his 21st straight decision as visiting Philadelphia stopped New York

for its first sweep of a four-game series at Shea Stadium in 13 years. The Phillies have won five in a row and 11 of 13 games.

The all-time record for consecutive losses is 23 by Cliff Curtis of the Boston Braves, from June 13, 1910 to May 22, 1911. Young already holds the club record.

Ricky Jordan and Pete Incaviglia hit consecutive solo home runs over the centerfield wall in the eighth inning off reliever Jeff Innis to support Ben Rivera. Incaviglia, who also hit a

sacrifice fly, has 14 RBIs in his last 10 games.

Expos 3, Cardinals 1: In St. Louis, Missouri, Dennis Martinez pitched well, and Montreal handed Rene Arocha his first major league loss while averting a four-game sweep by St. Louis.

The win was the 199th for Martinez, who worked 7 1/2 innings to send St. Louis to its second loss in seven games. Arocha, a Cuban defector, gave up two runs on six hits in six innings.

Marquis Grissom led the Expos with two hits. It was the 24th multihit game of the season for Grissom, who has raised his average to .322. Grissom is now in the top 10 in the National League in average, RBIs and multihit games.

He started the fourth with a single. Larry Walker moved him to second with a single. Grissom took third on Frank Bobick's fly ball and scored on a grounder by Dennis Fletcher.

Walker scored the second run of

the inning on a double by Wil Cordero. Greg Colbrunn had an RBI single off reliever Les Lancaster in the eighth.

In Saturday's games: Giants 5, Cubs 4: Robby Thompson went 5-for-5 and drove in three runs, and Darren Lewis had three hits, walked twice and scored twice as San Francisco stopped visiting Chicago.

Chicago starter Mike Harkey, bothered by shoulder stiffness, left after the fourth inning trailing, 4-0, but the Cubs rallied to tie in the fifth behind two-out, two-run hits by Ryne Sandberg and Mark Grace.

Jeff Reed put the Giants ahead in the sixth with his fourth homer of the season, driving a 1-1 delivery from Chuck McElroy over the right-field wall.

Phillies 3, Mets 0: Danny Johnston pitched a six-hitter for his first shutout in five years and first complete game since 1989 as visiting Philadel-

phia sent New York to its fifth straight loss.

Martins 5, Pirates 2: Florida won for the seventh time in eight games as Junior Felix hit a three-run homer to help the surging Marlins.

Braves 7, Reds 2: In Atlanta, Ron Gant homered in each of his first two at-bats and drove in four runs to help beat Cincinnati.

Cardinals 13, Expos 3: Gregg Jefferies went 4-for-5 with a three-run homer, two doubles and a single to help St. Louis rout visiting Montreal. St. Louis has won seven of its last nine games and is third straight.

Rockies 14, Astros 11: Andres Galarza's run-scoring single snapped a tie and ignited a five-run Colorado eighth inning as the Rockies rallied from a 7-0 deficit in Denver to defeat Houston.

Dodgers 6, Padres 4: Finch-hitter Dave Hansen's two-run single in the eighth inning in San Diego capped a two-out, three-run rally that lifted Los Angeles.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, June 11.

(Continued)

Table with columns for company names, prices, and market indicators. Includes sub-sections for 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'J', 'K', 'L', 'M', 'N', 'O', 'P', 'Q', 'R', 'S', 'T', 'U', 'V', 'W', 'X', 'Y', 'Z'.

Table with columns for company names, prices, and market indicators. Includes sub-sections for 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'J', 'K', 'L', 'M', 'N', 'O', 'P', 'Q', 'R', 'S', 'T', 'U', 'V', 'W', 'X', 'Y', 'Z'.

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MONDAY SPORTS NBA FINAL

Bulls Near Three-peat in 4 Games

By Clifton Brown
New York Times Service
CHICAGO — Reflecting on the Chicago Bulls' latest victory, their coach, Phil Jackson, said, "At some point in the game, I didn't think there was any way we were going to lose, regardless of what happened."
His Bulls are in control. And going into Sunday night's third game of the National Basketball Association's championship series, the Phoenix Suns were in deep trouble.
"The game to which Jackson referred, Game 2 of the series, was won by the Bulls, 111-108, in Phoenix on Friday night, which gave them their second consecutive victory there and put them only two victories away from their third consecutive title.
"Not only do the Bulls lead the four-of-seven-game series two games to none, but the next three games are being played in Chicago Stadium, and the Bulls have no intention of returning to Phoenix until next season.
Jackson's statement typified the Bulls' attitude throughout the playoffs. They have the confidence of a championship team, and the talent and experience to go with it.
The Bulls are 13-2 overall in postseason play, and 7-0 at home, the New York Knicks being the only team that has beaten the Bulls in the playoffs so far.
The Suns, on the other hand, became the first NBA team to lose the first two games of the finals at home.
Insisting that they were still confident, the Suns reminded people

that they won in Chicago during the regular season, and that they overcame a 2-0 deficit in the opening round against the Los Angeles Lakers to win that series in five games.
But the Suns are not playing the Lakers anymore. And while Phoenix's players spoke bravely of a comeback, they acknowledged that they are in a grave predicament.
"Realistically, I'm not going to make any analogies of how close we are to death," said guard Danny Ainge. "Obviously, we're in bad shape."
Flying to Chicago with just one day off before Game 3, the Bulls did not have much time to make adjustments. It may not have mattered anyway. The Bulls are a better defensive team, they are bigger and stronger, they have more playoff experience.
While the Suns have a great leader in Charles Barkley, the Bulls have countered with sparkling performances from Michael Jordan, Scottie Pippen and Horace Grant. And Chicago's defense has stifled two of the Phoenix big guys, Kevin Johnson and Dan Majerle.
Game 2 was an extraordinary contest featuring epic efforts by Jordan (42 points, 12 rebounds, 9 assists) and Barkley (42 points, 13 rebounds, 4 assists). This was a Barkley vs. Jordan shootout that lived up to the pre-series hype. Both players making one spectacular play after another to lift their teams, showing the multiple skills that make them impossible to contain.
It was only the second time in the

final that two players had scored 40 points or more. In 1969, Jerry West scored 41 points and John Havlicek scored 43 in Game 2 of the Boston Celtics-Los Angeles Lakers series, a game won by the Lakers, 118-112.
"I was just in awe of Charles Barkley and Michael Jordan," said the Phoenix coach, Paul Westphal. "I thought it was a great basketball game. The one thing I didn't like was that they won and we didn't."
But Barkley ran out of energy down the stretch, scoring his last field goal with 10 minutes, 36 seconds left to play. And while Barkley had to carry the Suns almost single-handedly at times, Jordan had a posse on his side.
Pippen enjoyed his third career playoff triple-double (15 points, 12 rebounds, 12 assists). Grant (24 points) produced his career playoff high. And the Bulls' suffocating defense made Johnson (4 points, 6 assists, 4 turnovers) look awful, while Majerle (13 points) had only 2 points in the first half.
Jackson felt confident enough to give Jordan a 2-minute, 30-second break early in the fourth quarter, saying, "I wanted to rest Michael Jordan down the stretch."
When Jordan returned, he took over the game, scoring 10 of Chicago's final 12 points. Then with the Bulls clinging to a 106-103 lead, Pippen made a game-saving defensive play, blocking a 25-foot (7.5-meter), 3-point jumper by Ainge that could have tied the game with 25 seconds left.
Pippen recovered the blocked shot, then was fouled with 17.4 seconds to play and made both free

throws. Ainge answered with an uncontested lay-up, but the Bulls had to foul Jordan with 9.8 seconds to play, and he made both free throws to seal the victory.
Jordan scored five consecutive baskets to give the Bulls a seemingly safe 106-98 lead with 1 minute, 30 seconds left. The Bulls had gone more than six minutes without a field goal.
The Bulls have several factors in their favor that the Suns will have difficulty changing. The Bulls' size advantage on the front line has allowed them to get high-percentage shots inside almost at will. Grant has shot 15 for 22 during the series, and the Bulls have shot better than 50 percent in both games.
Chicago also has grabbed offensive rebounds at key moments, and Johnson looks unable to solve the Bulls' defense. Grant and Pippen are quick enough to help B.J. Armstrong stop Johnson's favorite play, the pick-and-roll. Both Grant and Pippen are quick enough to double-team Johnson, then recover before he can find an open man.
"We confounded or confused K.J. a little bit," Jackson said.
And it is hard to envision the Bulls' suffering a letdown in front of their fans at Chicago Stadium, perhaps the league's loudest arena.
"I think it's safe to say that we're in a situation where our backs are against the wall," Barkley said. "It's a disappointing loss, but the sun will come up tomorrow, and I'll probably be up to see it, because I don't think I'm going to be getting much sleep tonight."



Charles Barkley lost the ball out of bounds, then lost his temper, as the Suns were overwhelmed by the Bulls in the second quarter.

The Smell of Defeat: To Barkley It Stinks

By Tom Friend
New York Times Service
PHOENIX — Charles Barkley, in one season, has christened Phoenix's new arena with a conference title, given Madama a reason to visit town and inspired local junior high school students to shave their heads.
Cross him, though, and he will knock a city on the seat of its pants (see Philadelphia).
In the Game 2 loss, the Suns fans booed Kevin Johnson as their beloved point guard contributed just 4 points. Johnson, with nine turnovers in two games, a team high, was benched in the fourth quarter.
An offended Barkley, abruptly ending his honeymoon with Phoenix, looked squarely into camera and told the community: "If you're not going to be with us through the good times and bad times, we don't want you here. And I'm not concerned if they don't like it. They know where to find me."
Clearly, many people in this city overreacted a team that now has an 11-9 postseason record and has lost five playoff games at home, although Barkley refuses to sympathize with their disappointment.
"Just because basketball is not the most important thing in my life, I apologize to the world," Barkley said. "I said I won't show my wrists if we lost, but they're mad at me, though. Listen, I just make sure my wife and daughter have everything they want. If we lose, I'm disap-

pointed, but, like I said, I won't slice my wrists."
Barkley fell on his right elbow during the loss, could not flex it fully later in the evening and has a limited amount of fluid left in his body.
"Hey, K.J.'s our point guard," Barkley went on. "We'll win with him and we'll lose with him. We're not going to say anything bad about him. He's our man. We couldn't have gotten him without him. Those people booing him, that's why you can't get close to anybody. Those people are not your friends unless you're doing your job. That goes for the media, for the fans. Because if you're playing well, everybody's swinging on your uniform. But when things go bad, everybody turns against you. That's why I'll be my own man and why I ain't close to anybody."
"See, it's up to me to keep it in perspective. No one can keep it in perspective except players. These people don't care about us. If we wasn't Michael Jordan and capable of making a lot of money, he'd just be another black guy walking around. People don't care about you. They love me when I'm winning, but if I lose, they'll all be over me like a cheap suit."
The smell of defeat had definitely blown into Phoenix.
"We're in a hole right now, and we're in the right state for big holes," Barkley said. "We'd fit right into the Grand Canyon."

SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings

American League			
Team	W	L	Pct.
East Division			
Detroit	35	27	.562
Toronto	31	32	.492
New York	28	34	.448
Baltimore	23	39	.369
Boston	22	40	.354
Milwaukee	22	40	.354
Cleveland	22	40	.354
West Division			
Kansas City	32	32	.500
Chicago	30	34	.469
California	28	37	.432
Minnesota	28	37	.432
Texas	28	37	.432
Seattle	28	37	.432
Oakland	21	25	.375
National League			
Team	W	L	Pct.
East Division			
Philadelphia	43	17	.712
St. Louis	37	23	.616
Atlanta	32	28	.533
Florida	29	31	.484
Montreal	28	32	.469
Pittsburgh	28	32	.469
New York	19	42	.311
West Division			
San Francisco	32	28	.533
Houston	32	28	.533
Los Angeles	29	31	.484
Cincinnati	28	32	.469
San Diego	25	35	.417
Colorado	19	41	.317

Friday's Line Scores

Team	W	L	Pct.
American League			
Toronto	8	0	1.000
Detroit	2	0	1.000
Los Angeles	1	0	1.000
San Francisco	1	0	1.000
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000
Atlanta	1	0	1.000
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The Rewriting of a National Psychodrama

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — First, in early April, came the excerpts in the Wall Street Journal's editorial page, serving notice that David Brock's book on Anita Hill was to be taken seriously.

Days later there was a laudatory, Newsweek piece by George Will "assembles an avalanche of evidence that Hill lied." And a syndicated column by fellow conservative Mona Charen ("knocks the wind out of a cherished liberal myth"). Soon respectful reviews were appearing in such establishment organs as The Washington Post ("a serious work of investigative journalism") and The New York Times ("carefully reasoned and powerful in its logic").

But just as "The Real Anita Hill" was being catapulted onto the best-seller lists, a fierce liberal counterattack was launched. Jane Mayer and Jill Abramson, who are finishing their book on the Clarence Thomas confirmation battle, savaged Brock's work in The New Yorker, saying that his "arguments evaporate into an amorphous cloud of ill will."

Suddenly, the gloves were off. Anthony Lewis, the staunchly liberal Times columnist, called the book "preposterous," "vicious" and "a model of the politics of character assassination." Fellow Times pundit Anna Quindlen assailed it as a "vendetta" that "begins to sink beneath the weight of ideological bias."

All of which raises some intriguing questions: Is it possible for a book that rewrites the national psychodrama over Clarence Thomas and Anita Hill to receive a dispassionate hearing? Or must such a work inevitably be sucked into the ideological maelstrom that swirled around the 1991 hearings?

Can book reviewers fairly evaluate an investigative work that builds its case upon a mountain of disputed facts and assertions? Or must the debate be relegated to a tiny circle of experts?

And, at bottom, there is this: Can a complicated public issue be intelligently debated in today's sound-bite culture, where partisans must play their roles and score their rapid-fire points before the audience starts channel-surfing?

Whatever the merits of Brock's book — and it does poke some holes in Hill's account of sexual harassment by Thomas — it is clear that the author has taken on a person close to the heart of liberal America, a black woman who has been called "the Rosa Parks of sexual harassment."

When David Brock was in college, he got an early lesson about poking his finger in the liberal establishment's eye.

It was 1983, and Brock was an editor at the campus paper at the University of



Anita Hill and David Brock: The gloves are off in the field of literary criticism.

California at Berkeley, a bastion of leftist activism. The Reagan administration had just invaded Grenada, and Brock wrote an editorial supporting the military action.

"All hell broke loose," he said. "There was an attempt to recall me as editor. I became disenchanted with liberalism. I found it intellectually intolerant."

Once again, as Brock sees it, the liberal powers that be are rising up to smite him. "I fully expected to be punished for this, for what I see as telling the truth about what happened here," he said.

Brock, now 30, came to Washington in 1986 as a writer for Insight, the conservative magazine published by the parent company of the Washington Times. He wrote Times editorials for a while and then did a one-year stint at the Heritage Foundation. His \$50,000 salary was picked up by the conservative Olin Foundation.

Brock began contributing to the American Spectator, a journal of in-your-face conservatism, and early last year he wrote a wickedly critical piece on Anita Hill. This spawned a book proposal that was snapped up by Macmillan's Free Press division, which publishes such prominent conservatives as Robert Bork and Dinesh D'Souza. Once again, Brock's work was subsidized by the right, with the Olin Foundation and the equally conservative Bradley Founda-

tion kicking in \$11,000 (although that was a fraction of his six-figure advance). The acidic tone of the Spectator piece would later call into question the first sentence of Brock's book, in which he said he had approached the subject with "an open mind." Brock called Hill "a bit nutty and a bit slutty," castigating her for "her uneven temperament, her underwhelming intellect, her political and sexual prejudices, her weird relations with men, her history of frivolously charging sexual harassment, and her petty dishonesty." Other than that, apparently, his mind was completely open.

Brock insists he simply went where the facts led him.

But the book makes clear that Brock views the world from a hard-right perspective. He devotes the first chapter to the "Shadow Senate," a loose coalition of "special-interest lobby groups," the "civil rights industry," "zealous" Democratic staffers and an "ideologically sympathetic press corps" that "demonized" Judge Robert Bork and "needed to destroy Clarence Thomas" as a Supreme Court nominee.

The villains of Brock's morality tale are clear. James Brudney, an aide to the liberal Senator Howard Metzenbaum, Ohio Democrat, is described as "bullying" and "cutting critical corners and compromising personal relationships." Timothy

Phelps, the Newsday reporter who broke the Anita Hill story, "was willing to bend the rules to get a story." But conservative Republican senators such as Orrin Hatch of Utah and Mitch McConnell of Kentucky are quoted approvingly.

In similar fashion, pro-Hill witnesses are trashed — Susan Hoerchner, an old Hill friend, is described as "ditzy," "confused" and "hardly a credible witness" — while the testimony of pro-Thomas witnesses is accepted at face value.

Asked whether his inability to interview Hill supporters — most refused to talk to him — skewed the book's findings, Brock pauses for a long moment. "I can't imagine them having that much more to say two years later that would be relevant to the case," he said.

Nonetheless, he has managed to shed new light on the University of Oklahoma law professor. Contrary to her image as a strait-laced Baptist conservative, Brock quotes public comments by Hill that she is a Democrat, that she did not support Bork on the issues and that she opposed the Reagan administration's civil rights policies.

Brock also unearths new contradictions in her account. Hill testified that she followed Thomas from the Education Department to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, despite his harassing behavior, because she was worried about losing her job. But Brock quotes Thomas's successor at Education, Harry Singleton, as saying that Hill turned down his offer to remain in the same job.

The book supplies a motive for Hill's conduct, saying that she was struggling at the EEOC, interestingly cut off from Thomas and bitter at him for passing her over for promotion. And it argues that liberal activists pressured Hill into making her harassment charge.

The hell-throated nature of the assault on Hill makes the choice of reviewers particularly sensitive. Tim Phelps, who coauthored "Capitol Games," a book on the Thomas-Hill case, dismisses Brock's work as "a full of wild unsubstantiated bits of fantasy. I couldn't substantiate any of that stuff, and neither could the Republicans on the Senate Judiciary Committee, who discarded most of it." The whole thing depresses me tremendously, I have lost faith in the whole process of notification reviewing.

But literary critics reject the notion that only those steeped in Thomas-Hill arcana can properly assess Brock's work.

"The reviewer is expected to be an intelligent amateur and act as an ombudsman for the reader," said Christopher Lehmann-Haupt, who gave Brock favorable notice as reviewer for The New York Times. "I take a certain pride in not being an expert. Reviewers do have the ability to judge the internal logic of the book."

LANGUAGE

For Those Who Don't Know Sic 'em

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Bob Dole's title is Senate Republican Leader. The sign over his door used to read "Minority Leader," a tradition Senator Everett Dirksen preserved, but Senator Hugh Scott changed it in the late 1960s when he was leader because it struck him as down-pulling.

The Senate Republican Leader (going against New York Times style, I capitalize the letter I because it is part of a title) called the other day and, before passing along a hot news tip, observed, "Those guys in the White House just don't know sic 'em."

I asked what he meant: Dole seemed taken aback, as if surprised to find that I didn't know sic 'em, either. "It means 'anything,'" he said. He thinks I've been inside the Beltway too long.

A quick call to DARE — the Dictionary of American Regional English, at the University of Wisconsin in Madison — turned up the geographic dispersion of the dialect term: a few spottings in the Midwest, explaining Kansas Dole's usage, but heaviest in the Pacific Northwest.

Question J156 on the DARE questionnaire, skillfully designed to elicit regionalisms, is "Sayings about a person who seems to you very stupid: 'He doesn't know sic 'em.' Although some would respond with a brief expletive, DARE's query drew 27 answers of sic 'em, along with these more detailed responses: "Here from sic 'em," "Sic 'em from 'come here,'" and "Sic 'em from 'go get 'em.'"

When American Speech magazine queried readers about sic 'em in 1961, one observed that his mother heard it from Arkansas friends who owned hound dogs. Another reader, the great San Francisco dialectographer Peter Tamony, replied, "The remark describes an unresponsive, indolent, shiftless person. He is like a dog that shows no courageous and instant reaction to the command 'sic 'em.' Tamony gave an etymological insight by adding that sic 'em is "merely a pronunciation modification of seek 'em or seek 'im."

The earliest citations are from Stewart Edward White's 1907 "Arizona Nights": "You see, so far, all their plumb nerve in wovin' so far,

the most of them didn't know sic 'em. . . I didn't know sic 'em about minin'." In Ramon Adams's 1968 "Western Words," the term is defined as "a cowboy's expression meaning 'ignorant.' I have heard many unique references to ignorance, like 'He don't know nough to pack guts to a bear.' 'He don't know dung from wild honey' and many others. Ted Logan referred to a man with 'his head's so hollow he's got to talk with his hands to get away from the echo.'"

The key is the unspoken from. Not to know sic 'em (sometimes spelled sic'um) means not to distinguish the master's command to his dog to attack from the entirely different command "come here." (This is not a canine slur; either the master or the dog can be the stupid party. Or both can be: when I say sic 'em! to James, my Bernese mountain dog, he snarls ferociously and comes at me.)

Modern dialect users are more familiar with not knowing from beans, which probably originated in "not knowing split beans from coffee beans," or "not knowing beans from barley," "beans from bullfrogs," etc. The key from is found in "not knowing cow chips from kumquats," a fine double alliteration; indeed, alliteration is frequent in this trope of comparison, as the makers of Shinola shoe polish learned to their rue. Today, the from is usually dropped, and "He don't know beans" is all that remains.

I am indebted to Republican Leader Dole for this lead, if that's what he called about.

In an era of audio-books and videotapes and CD-ROMs, the printed book remains the single best way to learn and appreciate the language. As long as summertime weekends approach, I go try to find a book editor in the office on Friday, here are the books I am taking with me to the West Virginia mountains to read: "When They Took Away the Man in the Moon," a novel by Kate Lehrer, a self-discovery specialist who is getting up into the Anne Tyler league (Harcourt).

"Blue Hearts," a spy novel by Jim Lehrer, rapidly becoming known as "Kate Lehrer's husband," a modern spy novel set in the CIA-infested mountains of West Virginia (Random House).

"Crossing by Night," a spy novel by David Aaron, Jimmy Carter's deputy national security adviser, based on the life of Elizabeth Park, the legendary British secret agent (Morrow).

To nonfiction, sticking with spies to start:

"Spy Trader," by Craig R. Whitely, which John Le Carré accurately blurbs as "a revelation"; the fascinating story of the Cold War through the ambivalent eyes of the shadowy German who arranged the spook swaps (Times Books).

"The Real Anita Hill," by David Brock, which I'm taking because of the reverse-selling review in The New Yorker by two pro-Hill anti-Clarence Thomas writers (Free Press).

"The Fifties," by David Halberstam, who writes breezily but profoundly about the time that shaped the postwar world (Villard Books).

"Touched With Fire" (Morrow), a persuasive illness and the Artistic Temperament," by Kay Redfield Jamison, showing why Byron, Poe, Melville and other depressives fit up on the landscape, by one of the foremost U.S. psychiatrists (Free Press).

"The Hard Way," by Alexander B. Brock, I'll read this memoir by a crusty editor because it's the first book from Warner, Bridge's new publishing house. Phillips works Publishing, Bridgeton, New York.

"Terror in the Night," by Jack Nelson, the gripping history of the Ku Klux Klan's campaign against Southern Jews (Simon & Schuster).

Merriman-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Tenth Edition. I get my kicks reading great dictionaries. "Make a double agent" who establishes a cover long before beginning espionage. And if the owner has a specific question about any word that didn't make it or word origins, he or she can write M-W's research service. (How come wimp is "origin unknown"? Isn't it from "wimpier," spelling influenced by Popeye's friend Wimpy?)

New York Times Service

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Page 4

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, including cities like Algiers, Amsterdam, Ankara, Athens, Barcelona, Beijing, Berlin, Buenos Aires, Copenhagen, Dublin, Edinburgh, Florence, Frankfurt, Geneva, Helsinki, London, Madrid, Moscow, Munich, New York, Paris, Rome, Seoul, Stockholm, Taipei, Tokyo, Warsaw, and Zurich.

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather



North America: Showers are a good bet Tuesday and Wednesday from Washington, D.C., to Boston and northward to Montreal. Chicago will be dry and comfortable from Houston to Atlanta. Tuesday will be muggy with scattered thunderstorms. California will remain hot away from the coast. Tuesday, Miami will be

Table with weather forecasts for Middle East and Latin America, including cities like Beirut, Cairo, Damascus, Havana, Lima, Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago, and Sao Paulo.

Asia: Hot, muggy weather will hold sway in Hanoi, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Taipei, Bangkok, and Manila through Thursday. A shower or soaking thunderstorm may pop up each day. Japan will remain sticky with showers from time to time. Seoul and Pusan will also be warm and humid with hit-or-miss

Table with weather forecasts for Asia, including cities like Bangkok, Beijing, Hong Kong, Hanoi, Manila, Seoul, Taipei, Tokyo, and Warsaw.

Africa: Hot, muggy weather will hold sway in Hanoi, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Taipei, Bangkok, and Manila through Thursday. A shower or soaking thunderstorm may pop up each day. Japan will remain sticky with showers from time to time. Seoul and Pusan will also be warm and humid with hit-or-miss

Table with weather forecasts for Africa, including cities like Algiers, Cape Town, Casablanca, Harare, Lagos, Nairobi, and New York.

CROSSWORD

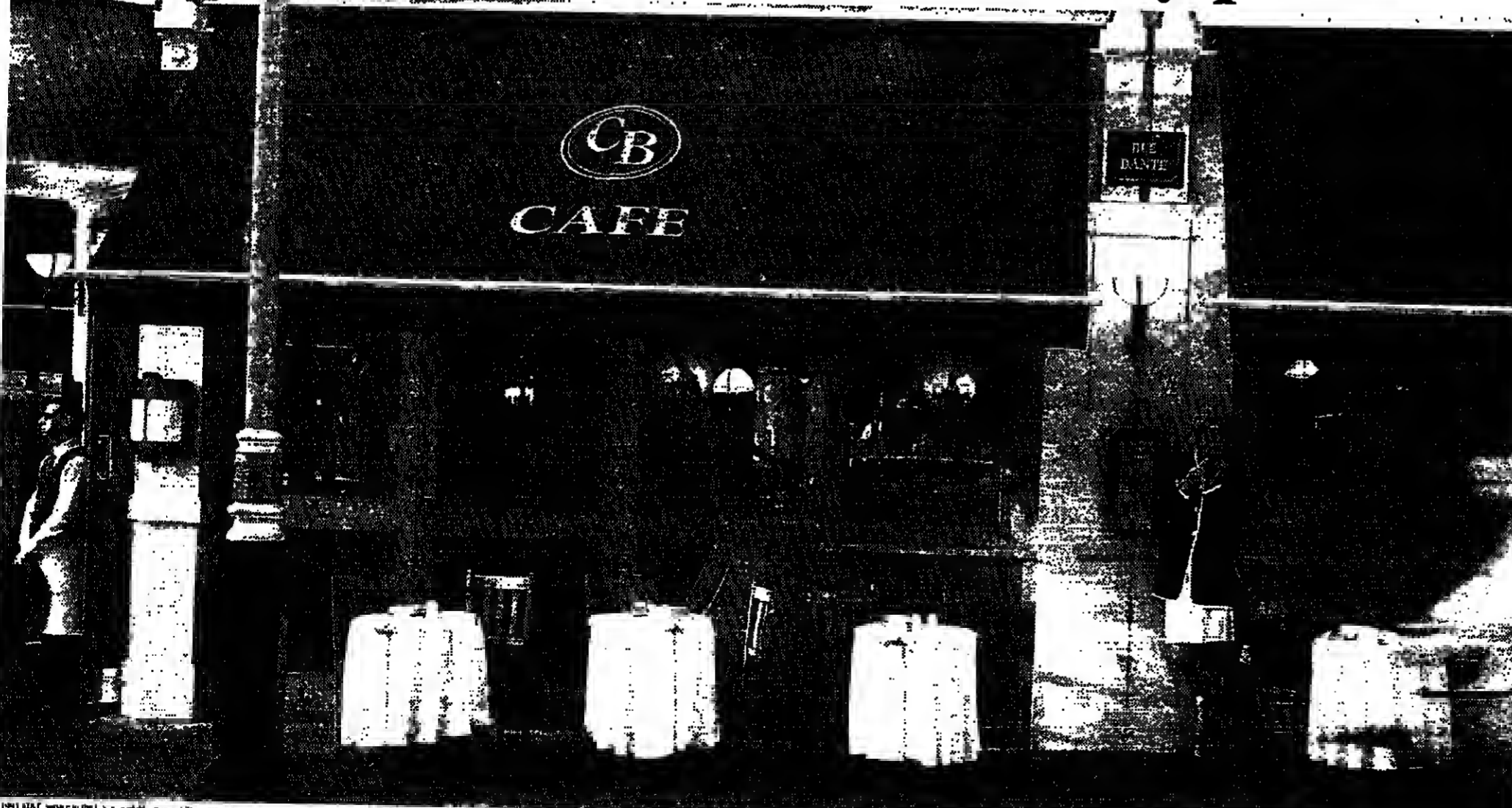
- ACROSS: 1 Tree-lined walk, 5 Tintinnulation, 9 Four letter runner, 14 Buntene, 16 City in New York, 18 In reserve, 17 Oldie's pal, 18 Show amusement, 19 Recorded, 20 Mitch Miller event, 22 Faulty, 23 One of the Longs of Louisiana, 24 (11 letters) Bye, 28 Meghalaya's capital, 33 Like neon or lemon, 34 Not secure, 35 La Salle contemporary, 36 of Kutch, historic spa, marsh in India, 37 Short adventure tale, 38 Anagram for dial, 39 Out, in Haarlem, 40 Trainers sizes, 41 Horse trainer's cap, 42 Extends, 44 Lifobag, 45 "The Love", 1924 song, 46 Certain M.D., 47 Mixed in with, 50 Portable, 55 Alba — city in Lahn, 56 — arms, 57 Kuwait leader, 58 Composer from Bergen, 59 Mand socks, 60 Lullabunda, 61 Tex. ballplayer, 62 Singer James, 63 Remain

Solution to Puzzle of June 11: SOFA, IMAMS, ALAN, PHILIP, MIRTH, SINE, ACCOMPLISH, SITES, PAYLOADS, SPIES, OIL, SPAT, CONGRATULATIONS, ANEVE, ARIA, CIVIL, DEG, SINGERS, BEER, ETRE, ANES, LANCE, TOASTMASTRESSES, CAJAN, ADS, PILOT, COLLEAGUES, OVERINDULGENCE, KANT, AUREA, TROT, ENOS, PEENIS, SONS

- DOWN: 1 Shade of green, 2 Choir voices, 3 Spar's diet, 4 Breed of beef cattle, 5 Silver's artificial limb, 6 Hirsch of football fame, 7 Related, 8 Derby's 50-1 horses, 9 Drink, 10 Had Polish, 11 "—, Tin", Spanish song, 12 Some desserts, 13 Koopel and Turner, 21 Em, to Dorothy, 22 Seine leader, 26 Pancake topper, Var, 27 TV studio sign, 28 Maestro's duration, 29 Webber products, 30 Champ's cousin, 31 Whirry, 32 Lady's Book, publisher, 34 A cove of mariners, 37 Geometric solid, 38 "Daddy", Astaire film

New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk. A crossword puzzle grid with numbers 1 through 63.

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